

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

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No. 10.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS DROP.

There were no arrivals of foreign meats at New York during the past week, the effect of the war interruption to commerce having just reached its maximum. Previously some ships already engaged had come in with South American meat; arrivals last week totalled 19,971 quarters of beef and 4,373 carcasses of mutton and lamb. The week before arrivals were 25,513 quarters of beef and 3,853 carcasses of mutton and lamb.

A few boats are yet to come from South America, Argentine shipments last week having totalled about 12,000 quarters of beef and 2,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb. Whether the shipments will continue depends on general conditions, including banking arrangements, transportation facilities and other conditions. It is said that packing plants in Argentina are finding it difficult to secure coal for fuel, as are vessels. Also the British market demands for meat may divert all shipments in that direction. The prospects on the whole are for much lighter meat shipments to the United States than during the first half of the year.

## CAUSE OF INCREASED FOOD PRICES.

After careful investigation it has been decided that the recent increase in food prices is not due to trade extortion. The Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, appointed by Mayor Mitchel of New York City, of which George W. Perkins is chairman, has so announced in its report. This report says:

"Your committee, from its observations and investigations, feels that there is not the slightest doubt that the increase in prices has been almost wholly brought about by four important factors:

"First—The present and anticipated foreign demand for our domestic foodstuffs for foreign shipment.

"Second—The heavy buying of household supplies by housewives against future needs.

"Third—The holding back by the producer.

"Fourth—The stocking up by local storekeepers and village storekeepers—the latter class having made unusually heavy demands on the producers and wholesalers throughout the country.

"In addition to this, merchants, large and small, have doubtless done in their sphere what many housewives have done in theirs, viz., bought larger supplies than ordinarily. There has also doubtless been collusion in some places and in some articles, but under present laws and conditions it is extremely difficult to reach these latter cases, which are more within the jurisdiction of the district attorney and the federal authorities, and, as you know, officers from these departments are following up these cases."

## RESULT OF AUSTRALIAN MEAT INVESTIGATION Facts About Entrance of American Packers Into Trade There

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, July 27, 1914.

The most important recent incident in the meat industry in this part of Australia has been the visit of the commission appointed by the National Government to inquire into the question of trusts and combines in the meat export trade. A great deal of evidence was taken in Brisbane, and special interest lay in the testimony of Mr. Otto Malkow, manager of the Australian Meat Export Company, generally understood to be Swift's works.

I have already pointed out that this commission was political in its character. It was appointed to anticipate the Labor party making political capital regarding trusts in the campaign now under way. Swift's plant was of course the principal subject of discussion.

The evidence taken has served to lay a number of wild stories that have been circulated. The statement made by Mr. Malkow, however, contained an admission that Swift's were largely interested in the works he managed. He said that there were shares held by several local people. The capital of the Australian company was £200,000. Over £400,000 had been spent on the works on the Brisbane River, and when finished the total cost would be about £500,000.

The company also expected to spend about £250,000 on the works purchased by them on Alligator Creek, North Queensland. The additional capital was provided by Swift and Company, of Chicago, who charged the Australian company interest on the money.

The capacity of the Brisbane works was 500 head of cattle a day; but at present they were only killing about 900 head per week. At Alligator Creek they were killing from 1,200 to 1,400 head per week. The first shipment from the Brisbane works was on its way to London. Some of the meat from Alligator Creek was sent to Libby, in England, and some to Mr. Piggott. The company had come to Australia, he said, because stock had fallen off in the United States and cattle were cheaper in Australia.

### Foolish Reports Are Refuted.

Mr. Malkow made it plain that his company was not interested in any works other than those stated, and did not own any pastoral properties. They had merely bought from three to six months ahead, as was the trade custom in Australia.

A statement circulated widely as a result of a speech in the Federal Parliament was that the company had paid a subsidy on unborn calves, so as to get the right to purchase them when they grew up. Mr. Malkow said he would like to meet the man who had circulated the story, just to see what sort of a man he was. He added that it was the most nonsensical thing he had ever heard of, and he hoped that he would never be insane enough to do such a thing.

I mention this incident to show what extraordinary statements are being issued for political purposes. The peculiar part is that reputable papers in Australia have allowed their columns to be used for perpetuating this sort of farce. The statement was made by Mr. J. Sharpe, Federal member for a seat forming part of this city. He has been invited and has promised to give evidence before the commission on its return from the northern part of this State.

Other witnesses treated with contemptuous answers the suggestion that the American company was offering a bonus on unborn calves. The evidence showed from day to day that quite a number of attempts were made by American trade interests to purchase local works before the new works were established. Mr. Malkow was reported to have inspected several works, but the parties could not come to an agreement.

Morris & Company have secured land on the Brisbane River in the vicinity of Swift's works, and they propose to erect works there also. Morris & Company, through Mr. Faris, endeavored to buy existing works. Armour's also inspected works.

The official evidence was that the capacity of the existing works is 3,900 head of cattle per day. The killing season usually extended over seven months, so that the season's output could be 682,000 head. In 1912 the number of cattle treated was 338,000, and in 1913 452,000, and this year so far 252,000 head of cattle have been slaughtered. The number of sheep was 598,000, 722,000 and 122,000 respectively.

It was shown that the local works were doing a certain amount of business for American firms. Armour's are operating through Birt & Co., though the meat leaves the works under Birt & Co.'s brand. The Fosewarne Works (canned goods) admitted doing busi-

ness for Libby's and Armour's, using their tins. The evidence dissipated any idea there was that the operators in meat had some arrangement for regulating prices for stock or allotting districts among buyers. This was an evil among local companies before the American companies arrived on the scene.

Except for proof that companies from other countries were dealing in Australian meat in the Commonwealth, little was obtained in the evidence to support any of the allegations that had been made. Instead, the testimony showed clearly what extraordinary statements were circulated in order to create prejudice in the minds of electors in order to induce them to give greater political powers to the Federal Government in dealing with trusts and combines.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the sixteenth in a series of letters from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have strengthened that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

#### MEAT TRANSPORT IN QUEENSLAND.

Colonel Charles Evans, C. M. G., and Commissioner for Railways of Queensland in the Commonwealth of Australia, is in the United States investigating American railway management and methods.

"Queensland has vast stretches of territory, into which she is seeking to afford a means of distribution for her population and those from other shores needed there to develop her natural wealth," says Colonel Evans. "We have striven especially to reduce the hauling of dead weight on our railways, all of which are owned by the State. I have adopted a convertible truck which can go out loaded with coke to the cattle country and bring back the cattle. It is capable of conversion also into sheep pens and for other uses.

"Your big meat packers, the Swifts, have recently erected a \$2,500,000 plant on the Brisbane River. There was some discussion in the country concerning meat trusts, but common opinion decided that our laws offer a barrier to certain kinds of business enterprise."

One of the problems in Australia which hinders the development of the meat trade is the transportation question.

#### AUSTRALIA FORBIDS MEAT EXPORTS.

Cable advices from Australia state that the Australian government has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of foodstuffs to any neutral or warring countries. This order includes meats, and is for the purpose of conserving such supplies for use in Great Britain. Not much Australian meat has been coming to the United States, but the trade was being established and larger shipments were expected. Prospects are now that this trade will be suspended for a considerable period of time.

#### PROVISIONS FOR TURKEY.

It is reported from Washington that the Turkish government has asked the American ambassador to inquire if Americans cannot ship provisions to Turkey. The Turkish government offers to pay cash for all shipments which may be seized. It is said that there may be a provision famine if supplies are not obtained from America.

## MEAT INSPECTION EMPLOYEES ASK REFORMS

### They Are Denied on Ground That Changes Are Impractical

Requests for improvements in working conditions in the United States Bureau of Animal Industry have, with the single exception of the display of greater consideration in transfers, been officially declared impossible of fulfillment, says the Civil Service News. In a statement replying to suggestions submitted by the National Association Bureau of Animal Industry Employees and the National Bureau of Animal Industry Meat Inspectors' Association, Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston declared most of them to be impractical under present conditions.

The requests with a summary of the secretary's answers were as follows:

#### Regular Hours Impossible.

1. That the hours of service are excessive, and that a regular eight-hour working day system should be established throughout the United States.

Answer—In nearly all establishments there are necessary variations in the hours of operation on account of other trade conditions. For these reasons the establishing of a uniform eight-hour or other uniform day must be regarded as impracticable. But, aside from this consideration, the establishing of such a day would require an entirely unwarranted increase of the forces.

2. That there should be traveling meat inspectors who should have authority to supervise the practical meat inspection work, with authority over the meat inspectors and supervising meat inspectors similar to that now exercised by the traveling veterinary inspectors.

Answer—The assignment of inspectors, irrespective of grade or title, to travel duty, temporarily or permanently, must be determined by the chief of bureau as to the need of such assignments and also as to the competency of any employees for such duty.

#### No Chief Meat Inspector.

3. That there should be a "meat inspector-in-chief" at Washington, to whom practical questions of meat inspection should be submitted for final decision.

Answer—The creation of a position having the title of "meat inspector-in-chief" or a similar title cannot be given favorable consideration for the reasons that the necessity for such office to the service is not apparent and the suggestion proposes an official in a measure independent of the established administrative system.

4. That veterinary inspectors be not assigned to the supervision of exempted houses where meat food products are disposed of and no slaughtering is done, but that such positions should be open only to meat inspectors.

Answer—Individuals of any class who are considered competent to pass upon the particular establishments will be used for such supervision, economy and efficiency being considered.

5. That small outlying stations where no slaughtering is done should not be made substations and should not be placed in charge of veterinary inspectors, but that these positions should be open to meat inspectors only.

Answer—Making substations of various small isolated stations has had for its object greater uniformity and efficiency in the inspection service in general. The department must reserve to itself the right to determine plans for administering the service and to say what individual employees, irrespective of grades, are best fitted to be placed in charge of the stations referred to.

#### Agrees on Transfers.

6. That whenever a meat inspector is required to report for duty at a distant station (100 miles or more) in order to meet special needs of the service there he should, if he so desires, be given preference over others of equal efficiency when the force at the former station needs to be increased.

Answer—It is the desire of the department to deal as equitably as possible with all employees in the matter of transfers. So far as the needs of the service will permit, the suggestion under this number will be adopted.

7. That the meat inspectors have not received such promotions, with increase of salary, as they were given to believe would come when they entered the service.

Answer—Salary promotions have been made to the extent permitted by the funds provided for the meat inspection service as a whole.

The growth of the service and the inadequacy of appropriations have made it impossible for the department to make promotions to the extent that it has desired.

8. That there should be a number of supervising meat inspectors, regulated by the size of the force of meat inspectors, who should have authority to make final decisions, not to be overruled by the veterinary inspectors, in reference to the practical questions with which the duties of the meat inspectors are concerned—namely, the processing, curing and sanitation of meats and meat food products; and that the men appointed to such positions should have supervisory authority over the meat inspectors' work.

Answer—This suggestion cannot be adopted in whole, chiefly for the reason that it proposes a division of authority between the inspector in charge and the supervising meat inspector.

#### FEDERAL WEIGHT REGULATIONS.

Concerning the federal law requiring the net weight on labels, and exempting goods packed prior to September 3, when the regulations took effect, the following statement is made by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, who is the head of the enforcing force:

The question has been frequently raised whether it will be necessary for manufacturers to show that food products shipped in interstate commerce without the weight on the label were manufactured prior to September 3, 1914.

While this question, being purely legal, cannot be authoritatively determined by the Department of Agriculture, and must be decided eventually by the courts, the views of the department are:

1. That the penalties of the act of fine, imprisonment, or confiscation cannot be enforced for violation of the net-weight amendment in respect to domestic food products prepared, or foreign food products imported, prior to September 3, 1914.

2. That if, after September 3, 1914, packages of food products not marked as required by this amendment be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, or otherwise brought within the jurisdiction of the Food and Drugs Act, the burden will be upon the person guilty of the violation to show that the article, if domestic, was prepared, or, if foreign, was imported, prior to September 3, 1914.

3. Persons guilty of violations who cannot make proof that the preparation in the case of domestic, or importation in the case of foreign, food products was prior to September 3, 1914, will be subject to the penalties of the Food and Drugs Act.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

## WORLD'S HIDE SUPPLY AND EFFECT OF WAR Decreasing Home Output and Need for Greater Imports

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

About one-third of the cattle hides treated in the leather manufacturing industries of this country five years ago were imported from other countries. In the meantime the number of cattle on the farms and ranges of the United States has diminished, the consumption of hides has increased, and a present European war has affected the international trade in hides, so that the industries that tan and otherwise treat cattle hides and use their leathers are facing uncertainties in the supply of the raw material.

According to the census report on the leather manufacturing industries, 20,516,332 cattle hides were treated in 1909, of which 13,764,686 were taken off the cattle of this country, leaving approximately one-third of the consumption to be supplied by foreign countries. The cattle slaughter of that year, according to the census report on agriculture and on slaughtering and meat packing, was 13,611,422, but this number did not include an apparent 150,000 cattle that died from accident and disease.

The imports of hides into this country are reported in pounds and not in number of hides, and no fairly good estimate of such number can be made, for the reason that the imported hides are both dried and wet, or salted, with no separation in the report; and furthermore, the hides are derived from many countries, the cattle of which vary in average size, and some buffalo hides are included.

In the year ending June 30, 1909, the imported cattle hides weighed 192,252,000 pounds, to use a round number, a quantity that far exceeded the previous record, and in the next year the imports amounted to the remarkably high total of 318,002,000 pounds. Apparently this resulted in an overstocking of the market, because in the following year, 1911, the imports fell to 150,028,000 pounds. For 1910 and 1911 combined, the average yearly imports were 234,015,000 pounds. The import record continued to be broken year by year, and cattle hides weighing 251,013,000 pounds were received in 1912, after which 268,042,000 pounds were received in 1913, and 279,769,000 pounds in 1914.

### Foreign Supply Increasing in Importance.

From 1909 to 1914 the imported cattle hides increased 45.5 per cent. in weight, and the number of cattle on farms declined from 61,804,866 in 1910, as ascertained in the census, to 57,592,000 as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture, a decline of 8.4 per cent. It may be roughly computed from the foregoing figures that the imported cattle hides have reached over two-fifths of the consumption, but less than one-half. The supply from foreign countries, therefore, has been a matter of increasing moment, independent of conditions of war.

As the trade statistics are expressed, the various countries that supply hides to the United States often vary much in importance from year to year. The reason for this is largely a roundabout and indirect transportation in the ships of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and other countries.

According to the record in this country, 25

per cent. of the weight of hides imported in 1913 came from Argentina, 15.5 per cent. from Canada, 11 per cent. from Mexico, 8.5 per cent. from European Russia, 7.5 per cent. from France, 3.7 per cent. from Germany, 3.2 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 2.7 per cent. each from Uruguay and the Netherlands, 2.6 per cent. from Belgium, 2 per cent. from Colombia, 1.7 per cent. from Venezuela, 1.1 per cent. from Cuba, and comparatively insignificant quantities from other countries. The countries mentioned supplied, on the face of the record, about nine-tenths of the imports of cattle hides.

The cattle hides that came from Belgium, France, Germany, European Russia, and the United Kingdom in 1913 were 25.5 per cent. of the total imports of hides, and about one-ninth of the consumption. These fractions would be larger if all the cattle-hide imports carried in the ships of the countries mentioned could be stated. (See Table 1 for details of statement of imports of cattle hides from principal countries from 1909 to 1914.)

Table 7.—Imports of cattle hides into the United States, by principal countries from which consigned.  
[From Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 000 omitted from pounds of imports.]

Country and period.	Fiscal year ending June 30.						% of total in 1913.
	1909. Pounds.	1910. Pounds.	1911. Pounds.	1912. Pounds.	1913. Pounds.	1914. Pounds.	
All countries:							
July to December, calendar year preceding	87,862	174,675	78,620	99,142	151,659	167,182	....
January to June	104,390	143,349	71,568	151,871	116,383	172,587	....
Total fiscal year	192,252	318,004	150,128	251,013	268,042	279,769	100.0
Argentina	49,236	84,158	41,971	83,662	67,642	.....	25.0
Belgium	7,823	19,207	3,495	9,673	7,106	.....	2.6
Brazil	1,704	2,697	469	714	1,714	.....	.7
Canada	31,236	29,824	29,439	29,776	41,608	.....	15.5
Colombia	4,380	5,501	5,899	6,304	5,462	.....	2.0
Cuba	7,548	6,095	3,752	4,396	2,840	.....	1.1
France	14,124	23,266	9,939	15,574	20,102	.....	7.5
Germany	3,447	16,672	2,746	7,247	9,787	.....	3.7
Italy	3,944	6,069	1,964	4,874	2,412	.....	.9
Mexico	18,560	32,789	22,769	28,466	29,590	.....	11.0
Netherlands	3,575	9,267	3,462	6,580	7,271	.....	2.7
Russia, European	297	6,363	167	9,641	22,366	.....	8.5
United Kingdom	9,967	15,091	1,989	9,292	8,599	.....	3.2
Uruguay	13,495	27,686	5,236	10,954	7,245	.....	2.7
Venezuela	5,806	5,708	4,445	5,656	4,471	.....	1.7

Apart from such changes as may be made in the world's supply of cattle hides by the European war, changes in the distribution of that supply may be expected. Statements of the exports and imports of cattle hides from and to principal countries in 1912 may be found in Tables 8 and 9. To the total exports of all countries, Argentina contributed 18.9 per cent. in 1912; British India, 9.9 per cent.; Germany, 8.7 per cent.; Russia, 8.6 per cent.; Brazil, 6.2 per cent.; France, 6.0 per cent.; the Netherlands, 5.0 per cent.; Uruguay, 3.7 per cent.; China, 3.4 per cent. (buffaloes); Austria-Hungary, 3.3 per cent.; Italy, 2.7 per cent.; Mexico, 2.5 per cent.; the United Kingdom, 2.4 per cent.

Some of these countries, however, exported great quantities of cattle hides that they had imported. In the world's import trade in cattle hides in 1912 the share of Germany was 22.5 per cent.; the United States, 21.8 per cent.; Belgium, 12.9 per cent.; France, 8.2 per cent.; the United Kingdom, 7.6 per cent.; Russia, 5.5 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 5.0 per cent.; the Netherlands, 5.0 per cent.; Italy, 3.2 per cent.

Upon subtracting the exports of cattle hides from the imports for principal importing countries for 1912, it appears that, while Germany imported a greater quantity of hides than any other country, the United

States being next in order, the exports from Germany were so much greater than those from the United States that the net imports of this country far exceed those of Germany and are much more than those of any other prominent importing country.

Although Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom figure largely in the export trade in cattle hides, in reality they are all countries of deficiency, and their national consumption depends on foreign countries for a large contribution.

In the absence of an increase in the world's supply of cattle hides, it is evident that the supply of the United States from foreign countries, under European war conditions, is subject to diversions and interruptions. A great portion of the imports have come in the ships of other countries, and some of the more prominent of those countries are unable to continue the service.

If the United States or other countries supply a substitute service, cattle hides will continue to be imported, presumably at least in usual quantities and as required. Indeed, assuming that war conditions in other countries are reducing the consumption of cattle hides in those countries, at least for re-ex-

port in manufactured goods, it follows, in the absence of a diminution in the world's supply of cattle hides, that a large share of the supply may be available to the United States if the means of ocean transportation are sufficient.

No increase in the world's supply of cattle hides from increased production would seem now to be indicated, without a slaughter of breeding stock. The herds of the principal surplus countries are about stationary in numbers. While they are gradually increasing in Canada, New Zealand and Uruguay, a stationary condition or diminishing tendency exists in Argentina, Australia, Cuba, Mexico, Russia and the United States. Table 10 may be examined for an understanding of the drift of cattle production in principal surplus hide countries and the United States.

Table 10.—Number of cattle in selected countries at a certain date in specified years.

Country and year.	Number of cattle.
<b>Argentina.</b>	
1888.....	21,961,657
1895.....	21,701,526
1908.....	29,116,625
1909.....	27,824,509
1910.....	28,827,900
1911.....	28,786,168
1912.....	29,016,000
1913.....	28,500,000

(Continued on page 21.)



## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

### BUNG GUT SKINS.

The following question is asked by a slaughterer in the South:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can bung guts be skinned to advantage, and how are they handled?

Bung gut skins are packed 25 to a bunch and an active boy can salt and bunch 120 skins per hour. Removing the skin from the gut weakens the gut, of course; otherwise the fact that the gut has been skinned is not readily noticeable. The bung is skinned from the pocket end, and one boy can skin 120 guts per hour. The skins are salted down the same as casings. Skins in which the pockets are torn or have holes in them should not be saved.

### HANDLING BACON OR D. S. BELLIES.

The following inquiry has been received:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us information concerning the handling of bacon or dry salt bellies, particularly about the time of soaking and manner of hanging.

Bacon bellies or regular dry-salt bellies are practically the same as English bellies as to trim and average, but not as regards selection, the English in this respect being much closer. They average as a rule 12 to 14 pounds, 14 to 16, 16 to 18 and 18 to 20. The lightest average are wrapped in 32 x 32-inch paper, and the heavier in 36 x 38-inch, and usually in two papers, brown inside and parchment outside, and tied with twine, usually white seine cord.

The soaking is effected in water about 70 degs. Fahr., and the length of time is about five to six minutes to each day in cure, according to average. Old bellies may be soaked up to ten hours—not over—changing

the water at the end of the fifth hour. As soon as soaked wash, string and hang. The washing is effected in water about 110 to 115 degs. Fahr., scrubbing well, especially the skin side.

Use three-ply hemp twine for hanging, and skewers, so the bellies come out square at both ends. If skewers are used, run through the lean strip next to the skin, and run the twine through close to the skewer, so the weight of the belly falls thereon.

The smoking is effected in from 25 to 30 hours in winter and from 30 to 35 hours in summer, slightly more or less, according to conditions and at the discretion of the smoker.

### SHRINKAGE OF SMOKED MEATS.

A Southwestern curer asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the average shrinkage of various classes of meats in smoking?

The shrinkage of meats in smoking varies considerably, as the following shows: Dried beef—insides, outsides and knuckles—will shrink from 25 to 35 per cent., and beef tongues from 8 to 12½ per cent. S. P. bellies will shrink from 11 to 12½ per cent., and D. S. bellies from 8 to 9 per cent. S. P. picnics or Calas will shrink from 8 to 11½ per cent., and S. P. shoulders about the same. Skinned hams shrink anywhere from 4 to 8 per cent. and A. C. S. P. hams from 7 to 8 per cent. Dry salt ribs shrink about 7 per cent., and fat backs about the same.

The minimum shrinkage is achieved by careful manipulation by experienced operators. Too much shrinkage is not only a loss, but also deleterious to flavor, unless the meats are cured with the object of thoroughly drying for long keeping, as in the instance of Westphalian hams.

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

### WEIGHT ON OUTSIDE OF CONTAINER.

In an opinion on one of the federal net weight law regulations Secretary of Agriculture Houston says:

Dear Sir: The requirement of subdivision (a) of regulation 29 as amended (F. I. D. 154), that the statement shall be "on the outside of the covering or container usually delivered to consumers," was intended to indicate which covering should bear the statement when more than one container was used. It was not intended to imply that packages of food products might be sold unmarked.

The question as to whether a certain article constitutes "food in package form" within the meaning of the act of March 3, 1913, amending the Federal Food and Drugs Act, is a question of law which cannot be finally determined by this department. In the opinion of the department, however, apples and other varieties of fruit packed in barrels or boxes, potatoes in sacks, and fruit in crates or baskets are all food in package form within the meaning of the law, and should be marked with the quantity of the contents in accordance with regulation 29, as amended by Food Inspection Decision 154.

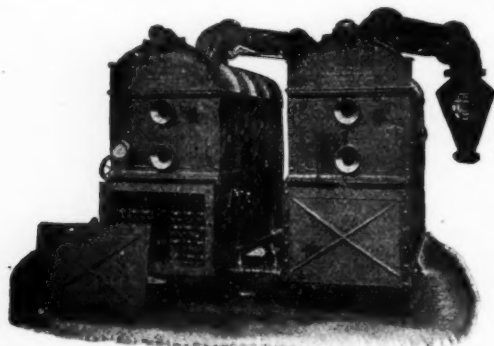
You ask: "Am I right in my understanding that this law applies only to the package in which commodities were originally packed? The question arises in the case of a grocery man who buys six or eight barrels of apples on the public market, takes them to his store, and distributes them in peck, quart and half-bushel lots. He may send these out in baskets or paper sacks. Is it expected that under these circumstances he shall also be required to mark each package he sends out?"

In the opinion of the department the net-weight amendment to the Federal Food and Drugs Act does not apply where the goods are not in package form at the time of sale in the District of Columbia or in the territories or at the time of shipment in interstate or foreign commerce.

The department is unable to agree with you that a statement of the quantity of the contents is not required on repacked articles. If in package form and otherwise subject to the Food and Drugs Act, the quantity of the contents must be stated, irrespective of whether the articles remain in the containers in which first packed.

The department is further of the opinion that you are correct in your interpretation of the law as set forth in the postscript of your letter, that the marking of boxes of apples to show merely the number of apples therein is not a sufficient marking for the purposes of the net-weight amendment.

D. F. HOUSTON.  
Secretary of Agriculture.



## OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

# SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-25



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### AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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### CANNOT EXPECT CHEAP MEATS

Those who are trying to reduce the price of meats by legislation or by agitation—whether they are altruists or just plain agitators—are engaged in a fruitless task. Sump-tuary legislation is not likely to be successful in this regard; in fact, those who are aware of the economic situation know it to be foolish. A campaign to reduce meat eating will do no harm, and may do some good. No one will oppose it, at any rate.

The facts stick out too plainly in the meat supply situation to admit of argument. The war only aggravates the situation, by reducing hope of foreign supplies in any extent. But the war does not change the fact that

we are short of livestock, and so far as beef is concerned there seems to be no near hope of a replenishment of supplies. The corn crop is not any too big, and conditions will interfere with its liberal use in beef-making. The outlook for mutton is not much brighter just now.

In some quarters there is hope that the hog crop may give some relief. If preventive and educational measures as regards hog cholera and other troubles have had the hoped-for effect there will be more hogs to market, though it is likely that they will not average in weight up to recent seasons. But, taken altogether, the outlook for adequate meat supplies is not bright, and prices are not likely to drop. Cheap meats, either from foreign or home sources, are not in sight.

### UNIFORM MEAT PRICES

Among the many indictments brought against meat packers is that they sell like products at uniform prices. Beef of a certain character and quality is priced about the same by each packer. Much is made of this commonplace commercial fact, especially in the present uproar over war and food prices. The packer, as usual, is made out to be guilty of criminal practices.

For instance, in reporting the hearings on food prices which have been going on before a New York official, the New York Sun uses this headline: "Meat Prices Fixed," the odious inference being plain. And its opening statement is that "Retail butchers declared that in this town there is practically one market for those who buy from the big packers, and that no matter where they go they pay the same prices."

What of it? Has it never occurred to these critics that the same is true of the sale of every staple commodity? And it is competition—the very thing the absence of which is intimated in the case of the packers—which brings about such a condition of comparative price uniformity.

Go among wholesalers of food products of almost any kind and you find prices uniform for like grades of product. If they are not approximately uniform it is because of some abnormal or temporary condition. Price-cutting and bargain sales are occurrences in wholesale as well as retail trade, but they are sporadic and often are evidences of unhealthy business conditions. Uniform prices for like products are the rule—and it is not so-called "price-fixing" by collusion that does it, either! It is the natural working of the laws of trade.

What is true of food products is true of staple manufactures as well. We do not hear constant accusations against manufacturers of woollens and cottons and shoes and hats and an endless list of commodities because prices are almost identical for various grades.

There is no talk of collusion there. It is simply "the market," and that is all that is thought of it.

The same law works, or should work, in the retail trade. The retailer who knows his business bases his selling prices on cost of the product plus cost of doing business and a certain margin for profit, and it is natural that his retail price should be fairly uniform with that of his competitor. Are retailers who sell a staple commodity at the same price per pound accused of collusion and price-fixing?

Of course packers sell meats at practically uniform prices, just as all intelligent manufacturers and merchants do with their products or stock in trade. All this pother about a common, everyday business matter is only another illustration of the ease with which innocent facts may be distorted. If packers sell at comparatively uniform prices, they are "in collusion to fix prices." And then again, if any packer considerably undersold his competitors, he would be accused of attempting to drive them out of business!

It is an old saying that a confirmed liar at last comes to believe his own fabrications. Another one is that if you repeat a lie often enough it will finally come to be accepted as the truth. Perhaps this accounts for the prevalence of so much fiction concerning meat packers and meat prices.

### AUSTRALIAN MEAT POLITICS

The general election in Australia, in which one party is using an attack on American meat packers as an argument for votes, is referred to in the latest letter from The National Provisioner's Australian correspondent. He shows how the exaggerated campaign charges against packers have been refuted on the witness stand in the government investigation, and makes it plain that the whole hullabaloo was instigated as a vote-catching device. Both parties were guilty of this trick, but one seized it first and the other tried to get into line by also demanding "trust regulation."

The Australian election takes place today, and it is interesting to read in newspaper dispatches the confirmation of the statements of The National Provisioner's correspondent as to the political object of the attacks on the meat trade. They say that the Labor party, forming the opposition to the Liberal government, is striving for control, promising, if put in power, to provide constitutional regulation of trusts. The Liberals, on this point, maintain that all trusts are not evil, and that the present powers of the constitution are sufficient to deal with the "bad" trusts.

Of course they list American meat packers in the latter class! The meat trade seems to be a favorite political football in any part of the globe where politics is practiced as a fine art.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The capital stock of the Clayton Cotton Oil Mills, Clayton, N. C., has been increased from \$40,000 to \$80,000.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Celina, Texas, have increased their capital stock from \$32,000 to \$42,000.

Armour & Company will build an addition to their branch house at Louisville, Ky., which will cost about \$4,000.

The Blood & Bone Fertilizer Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated by Irving J. Mayer, Herman S. Folfheim and Julian Mayer.

The Yorktown Fish & Oyster Corp., Newport News, Va., will establish a plant to cost \$50,000, which will include ice and cold storage plant, engine room, fish and oyster storage and packinghouse.

The Carstens Packing Company's plant at Tacoma, Wash., was completely destroyed by fire. Cattle, sheep and hogs were run out of the pens and saved. It is estimated that the loss will be from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000.

### CLEVELAND PACKER KILLED.

Charles C. Hill, for thirty years secretary of the Cleveland Provision Company, Cleveland, O., and a member of one of Cleveland's first families, was shot and killed by Eugene E. Boalt, an old friend, in a crowded business street last Wednesday. Bystanders seized Boalt after the shooting, but despite the struggle the latter managed to get the muzzle of the revolver into his mouth, pulled the trigger and killed himself.

The only motive imagined for the tragedy is that Mr. Hill and Boalt were interested in a New Mexico mine together, and they might have quarrelled over their mutual business affairs.

It is also declared by the police that Boalt, who had been out of work for more than a year, had become mentally deranged through despondency.

## The 1914 Meat Packers' Convention

will be held at

## CHICAGO

October 19, 20 and 21

It's not a bit too early to  
begin to get ready

Save the Dates!

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from  
The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 3.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

## STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on September 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1914. Sept. 1.	1914. Aug. 1.	1913. Aug. 1.	1913. Sept. 1.	1912. Sept. 1.	1911. Sept. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	*	*	30,000	31,500	39,000	32,000
Other British ports.....	*	*	27,000	28,000	39,000	23,000
Hamburg.....	*	*	18,000	14,000	15,000	22,000
Bremen.....	*	*	3,500	1,500	2,000	2,500
Berlin.....	*	*	2,000	2,000	2,500	9,000
Baltic ports.....	*	*	15,500	13,500	15,000	18,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.....	*	*	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Antwerp.....	*	*	2,500	1,500	1,000	2,500
French ports.....	*	*	2,400	1,700	3,000	4,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	*	*	100	500	1,000	1,500
Total in Europe.....	*	*	104,000	96,200	120,500	116,500
Afloat in Europe.....	*	*	50,000	40,000	25,000	30,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	*	*	154,000	136,200	145,500	146,500
Chicago prime steam.....	183,770	207,369	120,424	125,134	164,407	117,747
Chicago other kinds.....	11,531	14,095	39,039	33,207	23,456	29,920
East St. Louis.....	†500	†500	4,500	†4,000	600	900
Kansas City.....	4,382	4,814	6,649	12,641	8,049	12,551
Omaha.....	4,293	6,169	11,946	10,575	7,683	7,741
Milwaukee.....	3,605	4,489	6,010	5,860	6,129	6,539
South St. Joseph.....	8,042	9,504	10,696	9,032	6,212	6,178
Total tierces.....	216,123	246,940	353,264	336,649	362,036	328,076

\*European stocks unavailable, owing to chaotic international conditions. †Estimated.

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¾c. New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c. nom. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c. nom.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾c.

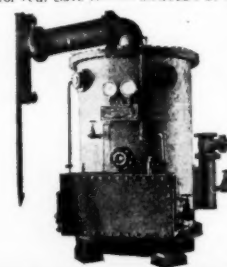
### JULY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of July, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 219,235 lbs. colored and 8,337,124 lbs. uncolored, or a total of 8,556,359 lbs. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are as follows:

	Pounds.
July, 1913.....	7,945,414
August.....	9,210,708
September.....	13,187,317
October.....	15,181,114
November.....	14,378,296
December.....	15,120,490
January, 1914.....	13,602,038
February.....	13,182,040
March.....	12,310,554
April.....	9,824,604
May.....	8,482,377
June.....	8,090,333
July.....	8,556,359

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**Hartford City Paper Company - Hartford City, Indiana**

## WORLD'S HIDE SUPPLY AND WAR.

(Continued from page 17.)

Australia.	
1890.....	10,299,913
1894.....	12,311,617
1895.....	11,767,488
1897.....	10,832,457
1899.....	9,645,690
1900.....	8,640,225
1902.....	7,062,742
1905.....	8,528,331
1906.....	9,349,409
1907.....	10,128,486
1909.....	11,040,391
1910.....	11,744,714
1911.....	11,828,954
1912.....	11,577,259
Brazil.	
Latest and best estimate.....	30,705,000
Canada.	
1891.....	4,120,586
1901.....	5,372,504
1911.....	6,533,436
1912.....	6,431,861
1913.....	6,656,121
Colombia.	
1896.....	3,465,000
1909.....	4,000,000
Cuba.	
1891.....	2,455,788
1895.....	2,485,766
1899.....	376,650
1906.....	2,566,870
1910.....	3,212,087
1912.....	2,829,553
Mexico.	
1902.....	5,142,457
New Zealand.	
1891.....	788,919
1896.....	1,047,901
1897.....	1,209,165
1901.....	1,361,784
1902.....	1,460,663
1903.....	1,593,547
1904.....	1,736,850
1905.....	1,810,936
1906.....	1,851,750
1908.....	1,773,326
1911.....	2,020,171
Paraguay.	
1899.....	2,283,000
1902.....	3,104,453
1908.....	5,500,000
1912.....	3,500,000
Russia, European.	
1890.....	28,541,400
1900.....	34,483,900
1908.....	32,139,378
1910.....	34,615,715
1911.....	33,290,223
United States.	
1890, June 1.....	51,363,572
1900, June 1.....	67,719,410
1910, April 15.....	61,803,866
1911.....	60,502,000
1912.....	57,959,000
1913.....	56,527,000
1914.....	57,592,000
Uruguay.	
1900.....	6,827,428
1908.....	8,192,602
Venezuela.	
1909.....	6,000,000

The diminishing marketings of cattle since 1907, and especially since 1910, in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph and St. Paul, tell the tale of a diminishing hide production in this country. As Table 11 shows, the number of cattle received at those markets in 1900 was 7,179,344, and the number steadily increased to 9,590,710 in 1907. There was a marked decline to 8,827,360 cattle in 1908, followed by a gain in the next two years, but since the marketing of 9,265,408 cattle in the cities named in 1910 the decline has been rapid to 7,904,552 cattle

in 1913. During the first half of 1912 the receipts of cattle at these cities were 3,268,228; of 1913, 3,324,201, and of 1914, 2,994,501 cattle.

Table 11.—Marketings of Cattle and Calves. [Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph and St. Paul.]

Year.	Number.	
	Cattle.	Calves.†
1900.....	7,179,344	*304,310
1901.....	7,708,839	*356,952
1902.....	8,375,408	517,702
1903.....	8,878,789	550,559
1904.....	8,690,699	513,034
1905.....	9,202,083	730,639
1906.....	9,373,825	796,793
1907.....	9,590,710	834,781
1908.....	8,827,360	854,687
1909.....	9,189,312	868,564
1910.....	9,265,408	981,309
1911.....	8,768,456	975,176
1912.....	8,159,888	909,526
1913.....	7,904,552	740,662
January to June—		
1912.....	3,268,228	477,465
1913.....	3,324,201	371,662
1914.....	2,994,501	345,783

†No returns for Omaha and St. Louis.

\*No data for Sioux City.

The trend of the calf slaughter in this country, which has been regarded as excessive in recent years, is shown in Table 11 by the receipts of calves at the seven cities mentioned from 1900 to 1913 and during the first half of 1912, 1913 and 1914. From 1902, when 517,702 calves were received, the receipts increased to 981,309 in 1910, or nearly doubled in eight years. The decline during the three years since 1910 has been more marked than the increase during the three years preceding. During the first half of 1914 the receipts of calves at the seven cities were only about two-thirds of the number in the first half of 1912. While farmers may be raising more calves to maturity, it may be true on the other hand that fewer calves are born.

Apparently, the leather industries in this country may reckon on a diminishing supply of cattle hides from the United States for present purposes, and will need to depend on a redistribution of the world's supply in international trade, not only for any large increase of imports but to prevent a great decrease.

Table 8.—Exports of cattle hides from principal countries in 1912. [Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; 000 omitted.]

Country.	Total.		Dried. Pounds.	Wet or salted. Pounds.
	Quantity. Pounds.	Per cent. of total.		
Argentina.....	242,993	18.9	69,460	173,524
Austria-Hungary.....	42,846	3.3	8,253	34,593
Brazil.....	79,927	6.2	16,316	63,611
British India.....	127,446	9.9	.....	.....
British South Africa.....	20,595	1.6	.....	.....
China (buffalo).....	43,920	3.4	.....	.....
Chosen (Korea).....	4,448	.4	.....	.....
Cuba (1911).....	14,248	1.1	.....	.....
Egypt (1911, including camel).....	6,889	.5	.....	.....
France (large).....	77,828	6.0	.....	.....
Germany.....	111,671	8.7	.....	.....
Italy.....	35,203	2.7	.....	.....
Mexico.....	32,635	2.5	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	64,649	5.0	21,645	43,004
New Zealand.....	4,544	.4	.....	.....
Peru (1911).....	4,461	.4	.....	.....
Russia (large and small hides).....	110,614	8.6	.....	.....
Singapore (1911).....	5,111	.4	.....	.....
Spain (unclassified).....	8,202	.6	.....	.....
Sweden (1911).....	28,588	2.2	28,065	523
Switzerland.....	15,897	1.2	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	30,447	2.4	.....	.....
United States.....	20,514	1.6	.....	.....
Uruguay (1910).....	48,045	3.7	18,500	29,485
Venezuela.....	7,426	.6	.....	.....
Other countries (including buffalo).....	98,510	7.7	.....	.....
All countries (including buffalo).....	1,287,637	100.0	.....	.....

Table 9.—Imports of cattle hides into principal countries in 1912. [Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; 000 omitted.]

Country.	Total.		Dried. Pounds.	Wet or salted. Pounds.
	Quantity. Pounds.	Per cent. of total.		
Austria-Hungary.....	72,883	5.0	37,877	35,006
Belgium (wet).....	186,116	12.9	.....	186,116
British India.....	21,174	1.5	.....	.....
Finland (1911).....	7,123	.5	3,186	3,937
France (large).....	118,578	8.2	.....	.....
Germany (including buffalo).....	325,167	22.5	88,521	236,646
Greece (unclassified).....	5,257	.4	.....	.....
Italy.....	46,517	3.2	.....	.....
Japan.....	5,674	.4	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	72,321	5.0	35,791	36,530
Norway.....	15,189	1.1	3,475	11,714
Portugal.....	7,576	.5	7,398	178
Roumania (1911, including buffalo).....	8,629	.6	.....	.....
Russia.....	79,773	5.5	6,861	72,912
Singapore (1911, unclassified).....	7,835	.5	.....	.....
Sweden (1911).....	23,845	1.6	18,511	5,334
United Kingdom (including calfskins).....	110,615	7.6	.....	.....
United States (including buffalo).....	314,478	21.8	107,241	207,237
Other countries (including buffalo).....	16,892	1.2	.....	.....
All countries (including buffalo).....	1,445,642	100.0	.....	.....



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Leonard Refrigeration Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by Lucius B. Turner, Henry D. Brunson and Fred W. Kubler.

## ICE NOTES.

San Berito, Tex.—Roy Campbell will erect a large refrigerating plant.

New Haven, Conn.—The Hygienic Ice Company has reduced their capital stock from \$321,500 to \$160,750.

Clearwater, Fla.—The Clearwater Ice Company will construct an ice plant with a daily capacity of 25 tons.

Newport News, Va.—An ice and cold storage plant will be installed by the Yorktown Fish & Oyster Corp.

## REFRIGERATION IN RUSSIA.

By M. T. Zarotchenzeff, M. E.\*

During the last few years, after a great many visits of Russian delegates to different congresses in America and after excursions to America, there has appeared a desire to cultivate a more regular and wide commercial relation between the two countries. Russia, as the well-known Professor I. H. Ozerhoff expressed it, wants an "American inoculation."

To improve commercial relations between Russia and the United States, there was opened last year the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, which began, very energetically, to find means to help this desirable undertaking. American manufacturers and commercial organizations perhaps already know that this Chamber of Commerce intends to do all possible to further commercial knowledge and relations between the two countries.

Russia is chiefly a farming nation and reminds one in many ways of the United

\*Member of Board of Directors of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, Moscow, and editor of "Refrigerating Business." Reprinted from Refrigerating World.

†A pood equals 36,113 lbs., a rouble 51.5 cents.

States. The country is immense, one-sixth of the whole world; the population, more than 160 million, of all sorts of nationalities.

At the present one notices in Russia an intense growth of commerce and industry—a great many new joint stock companies and other organizations of various kinds. The economical growth of the country, which can be seen everywhere, is leading Russia to adopt new methods in agriculture. Grain raising can be seen everywhere. The bad regulation of the corn industry made the Imperial Bank give about a hundred million roubles to build national (government) elevators and grain depositories. The rearing of animals is also very well developed, but not as it ought to be.

## Meat Business Is Unorganized.

The meat business is not organized at all. Only in ten towns slaughterhouses have refrigerators; even such towns as the capital, St. Petersburg, Kieff, Harkoff, Odessa and others. The transportation of meat to different towns is still in its primitive state. The animals are brought alive by railway from such places as Siberia, the district to the east of the river Volga, Caucasus; places which are perhaps 2,000 miles from the town of their destination. Only after all this journey are the animals killed.

Frozen meat we do not know as yet; and chilled meat is used only during winter. The time has come for the organization of a big meat business such as the American Armour, Swift, Morris, etc. The building of slaughterhouses and refrigerators in Siberia, the district to the east from the river Volga, and in the Caucasus, and the transport of meat in refrigerator cars should be brought about without delay. And, indeed, some say it should bring more than 20 per cent. net profit.

The fish business, which is also wanting in capital, is, in some places, organized quite well. In the Caspian Sea there are stock

companies, with ships and big refrigerating plants. But in other places, the White Sea, the rivers of Siberia, Obi, Yenisei, Lena, Amoor, that north district rich in fish, the Sea of Aral, merely wait.

The milk business is now the subject of special attention on the part of the Department of Agriculture. The chief product is butter, which is exported from Siberia and the European North Russia, partly to the home markets, but chiefly to foreign markets. The export of butter from Russia abroad reaches colossal proportions:

Year.	Export.	Value.
1905	1,190,000 pood†	13,476,000 roubles†
1906	2,326,000 pood	29,653,000 roubles
1910	3,369,000 pood	47,503,000 roubles
1911	4,654,000 pood	70,860,000 roubles

The production of butter in Russia grows with wonderful rapidity. In Siberia many English, Dutch and German firms export butter to foreign markets, mostly to those of England and Germany. Butter works, in spite of growth, want everywhere improved methods and most of all improved refrigerator cars. Here is wanted, beside the co-operative principle which is very much in favor with the butter manufacturers, big private enterprise.

## Poultry and Eggs.

Because of the grain industry, the poultry business is very well developed, especially in the districts of Voronege, Kasan, Kooragan, Siberia. A great quantity of cold storage fowl and eggs is sent even to America. But for the want of refrigerators, which is only because there is not the necessary capital and organization, live fowl is still exported from Russia in great numbers, as seen from the following list:

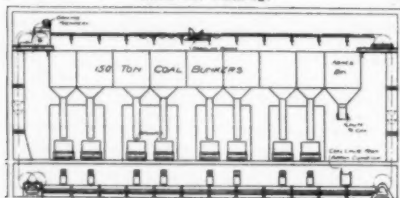
Year.	Live fowl		Killed fowl	
	1,000 pieces.	Value (roubles).	1,000 pood.	Value (roubles).
1905	8,400	7,205,000	537	3,006,000
1906	9,360	7,560,000	607	3,643,000
1907	7,953	6,776,000	608	3,791,000
1908	7,660	6,760,000	643	4,489,000
1909	8,630	7,500,000	817	5,179,000
1910	9,600	8,400,000	840	6,150,000

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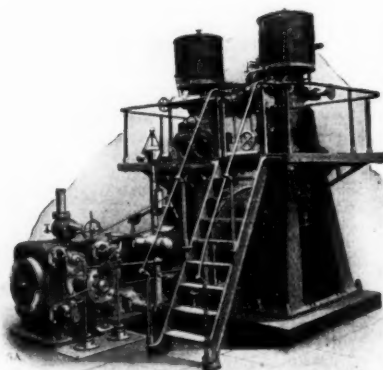


**GIFFORD-WOOD CO.**

HUDSON, N. Y.

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## The FRICK

Refrigerating Machine  
is built for Endurance  
and Efficiency.

It has endured all overloads, lack of attention, excessive speeds and every other kind of hard usage to be met.

FRICK machines have been operating 25 to 30 years, running through long operating seasons without a shutdown or break of any kind. This is efficiency.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

**FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.**

## PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

**HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**B. B. AMMONIA** may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.  
BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig.  
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.  
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CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.  
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HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.  
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.  
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Of still greater importance has become the export of eggs, as follows:

Year.	Millions.	Value, Roubles.
1904	2,752	54,000,000
1905	2,994	60,941,000
1906	2,833	56,157,000
1907	2,603	53,247,000
1908	2,580	54,511,000
1909	2,840	62,200,000
1910	2,998	63,747,000
1911	3,083	60,747,000

There is also want of capital in this business, which brings at the present time 20 per cent. and more in Russia. There exist only about five foreign, principally English, refrigerators for freezing fowl and cooling eggs.

In Russia there exist so far only five to six small enterprises, slaughterhouses with refrigerators, to prepare carcasses for English bacon. The production of bacon and its export to England amounts to \$26,000,000 and requires serious attention on the part of capitalists.

In close touch with the poultry business is the export of game. The north of Russia and Siberia are the only countries in the world which abound in game such as woodhen, partridge, pheasants, deer, hares, etc. This kind of farming is as yet not touched by capital. There is not one refrigerator for game and thousands of pounds of excellent game perish from the change in weather and ways of keeping and transportation.

In short, a great many goods in Russia now perish because of lack of refrigerating facilities. So the work of the near future is to build slaughterhouses, packing places, refrigerating plants, to improve ways of transport and to give a good general commercial footing to the whole business.

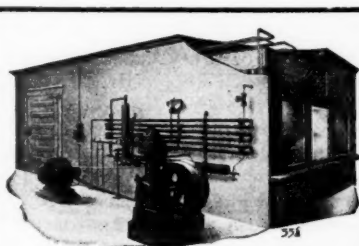
### Refrigeration on the Increase.

Before the formation in Russia of committees, in the years 1909, 1910, which had as their aim the propagation of the refrigerating business, there were only 256 refrigerators with mechanical cooling. In the present year there are about 600. In spite of that rapid growth, there are not by far enough plants, if we consider that in Germany in the year 1912 there were 7,000 refrigerators and in the United States 17,000.

There is a wide field for enterprise in this way. The growth of agriculture is immense, and in like measure trade and manufacturing. This brings to view the absolute necessity for refrigeration and the want of factories for building machines. There are many private enterprises in this way, but I will

(Continued on page 43.)

**WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS**



## Safeguard Your Business

The condition and appearance of your product counts for much at this season of the year.

Is your refrigerator dry and of the proper temperature to enable you to place your goods on the market in salable condition?

If not, **Mechanical Refrigeration** is what you need.

**Warm Weather** has no terrors for the Butcher or Packer who has a **YORK Refrigerating Plant**.

Our Vertical Enclosed Machines are arranged for chain, belt, or direct steam drive.

Write today for information and prices.

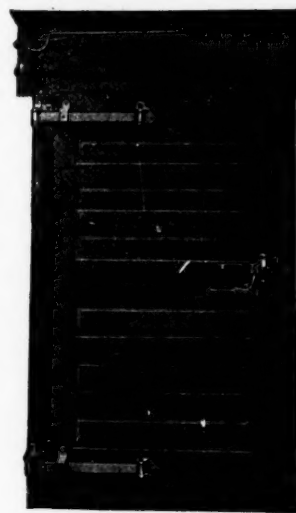
## York Manufacturing Co.

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively.

York, Pa.

Branches in all Principal Cities

# DOORS



## For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our

## JONES or NO EQUAL

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

## JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

**JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.**

Hagerstown, Maryland, U. S. A.

## What is the Market Value of ? 460 Pounds of Skimmings ?

Are you willing to invest \$185 for a new sanitary separating apparatus (new style catch basin) which can be used for edible as well as inedible purposes, that collected 460 pounds of skimmings last week from waste water which heretofore was permitted to flow into the city sewer? These skimmings contained no Sediments, were Free From Disagreeable Odors, and when refined were Sweet, and the Free Fatty Acid was only 1.64, used for high grade tallow.

"CHRIST. SCHAEFER'S SON,

137 Franklin Street,

High Grade Provisions,

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1914.

Gentlemen:—

Relative to your query regarding the "catch basin" recently installed, we beg to state that the same has been placed in our sausage room and is working to our entire satisfaction.

By your method we are now enabled to save two cans, each weighing 230 pounds each week, of grease, from the waste water, which formerly was allowed to flow on through to the sewer.

Very truly yours,

C. SCHAEFER'S SON,

(Sgd) H. Schaefer.

The apparatus, Kremer-Schilling System, Berlin, Germany, is made of cast iron. It is yours without cost of maintenance or repairs for fifteen years.

The Municipality of the City of Nordhausen, through its Commissioner of Buildings, Giessler, writes:

"The apparatus is extremely simple, prevents stoppages, and the yield of fat is a very good one. The greater part of the fat contained in the drainage is being saved; the free fatty acid showed a percentage of 1.64 and the grease collected, when refined, could be used in a grade higher tallow than we are using at present."

More than fourteen thousand of our apparatus are now working throughout Europe.

F. G. VOGT & SONS, Inc.,

Pork Products

Philadelphia, Pa., August 19, 1914.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your request of the 15th instant, will say that after several weeks of persuasion and then only after the suggestion of our architect, Mr. C. B. Comstock, we concluded to install one of your Size F Grease Separating Apparatus to replace our present old style system. As to its efficiency we might say that after two weeks trial we have concluded to do away with our old system. We are pleased to state that the various claims made as to its sanitary advantages have been made good.

Yours respectfully,

F. G. VOGT & SONS, Inc.,

per (Sgd) Gustave T. Vogt, Sec.

FGF/CJ"

### U. S. SANITARY EFFLUENTS SEPARATING APPARATUS, INC.

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

#### TERRITORIAL AGENTS:

Marsh-Ross Corporation, 131-133 East 23rd St., New York City. For New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. John W. Hall, Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago, Ill. For Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. S. Steinberg & Co., Memphis, Tenn. For Tennessee. Mr. F. K. James, Houston, Texas. For Texas. Messrs. E. P. Gosling & J. Wilkinson, Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. For California. Western Butchers' Supply Co., San Francisco, Cal. For Washington, Oregon, Nevada.

Use Our New Sanitary Sediment Retainer if Sediments Are Wanted

OUR APPARATUSES WON GOLD MEDALS.  
Leipzig, 1913; Ghent, 1913.

OUR APPARATUSES WON GOLD MEDALS.  
Dresden, 1911; Dunkerque, 1912.



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce, and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Trading Quiet—Prices Lower—Hog Movement Fair—Packing Maintained—Stocks Disappointing—Exports Moderate.**

The action of the hog product market has been adverse to values, and in the past two days considerable depression has developed, prices showing the influence of liquidation, and disappointing product stocks for the first of the month. The demand for cash product has not been as active as expected, and the export business anticipated seems to have been deferred, possibly due to the exchange situation and the great difficulty in doing business. Some opinions are expressed among exporters that with the German market cut off, the shipments will be less than normal instead of more than normal, notwithstanding the war.

The movement of hogs, while not heavy, has been fairly liberal at western points during the week, and as a result the packing statistics compare quite favorably with last year. Receipts of hogs at the six leading points were 41,000 more than a year ago, but the receipts of cattle were 55,000 less than a year ago.

The packing for the week was 428,000 compared with 349,000 the previous week and 440,000 a year ago. For the season to date the packing has been 11,111,000 against 12,815,000 last year. In view of the small packing during the month of August, particularly the early part of the month, it was expected that Chicago product stocks would show an important decrease during the month. In this respect there was some disappointment, although the stocks did show a moderate loss. In contract pork the loss was 4,600 bbls.; in new lard the loss was 21,000 tes., and in all meats the loss was about 9½ million pounds. As a result of the situation there were heavy deliveries of lard on Sep. contracts in order, it was stated, to widen out carrying charges, but the lard was taken up by the general trade. This condition, however, did not bring

the influence on values which was looked for, and prices continued to decline. The stocks of product at Chicago compare as follows:

	Sept. 1, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1, 1913.
Mess pork, new, brls.	30,272	34,814	12,731
Other pork, brls.	42,082	49,720	40,909
Lard, new, tes.	179,784	200,574	125,134
Lard, old, tes.	3,986	6,705	.....
Other lard, tes.	11,331	14,005	33,207
Short rib sides, lbs.	11,715,787	12,254,441	11,142,838
Ex. sh. clear sides.	4,926,675	4,136,987	7,501,054
Total meats, lbs.	86,254,652	95,807,921	109,778,227

The world's stock of lard was not reported owing to impossibility of getting figures on foreign stocks. The total American stock is given at 216,123 tes., a decrease of about 30,000 for the month of August; this stock last year was, in round figures, 200,000 tes.

Values for live stock continue to be very firmly held, and the average of hogs during the past week was 80c. per 100 lbs. above last year, and \$1.20 above the seven-year average; the average price of cattle was \$9.25 compared with \$8.65 last year, and a seven-year average of \$6.45.

A recent report on the live stock situation by a western crop reporter stated that cattle were comparatively scarce in the country, but that there was a large supply of pigs, and what was of a great deal of importance was that the losses so far this season from hog cholera had been comparatively limited. If this proves to be the case, the fall movement of hogs, and the supply during the winter, is likely to be fairly liberal, possibly exceeding last year, when the losses from hog cholera were very serious.

The exports of hog products have recently shown quite small totals, largely due to the war conditions. The movement to the continent was almost entirely cut off. Outside of the German demand, the shipments are comparatively moderate to the continent, and the shipments to England have not been heavy. Conditions, however, are becoming more normal in the foreign exchange situation, and business is beginning to be a little more reg-

ular in form. Freight rates are high, as most of the provisions go out in parcel lots, on the regular lines of steamers, and the steamers are holding quotations from 33 to 50 per cent. higher than before the outbreak of the war. This condition makes a distinct hardship for small parcel shippers, as full cargo boats are going at low rates, with charters being made for grain at lower quotations than before the outbreak of hostilities.

The feed-stuffs situation is disappointing. The damage to the corn crop appears to have been much larger than was apprehended, and several private crop reports have been issued, still further reducing the estimates of the crop. A report issued this week claims little or no increase compared with last year, with the supply of old corn carried over less than half of that of a year ago. This situation will make for high feed-stuffs costs this season, and will certainly not encourage an increase in the supply of hogs.

**LARD.**—The market is easy in tone with the west, but stocks are moderate locally and prices show but little change. A fair local business and some export demand is reported. City Steam, 10¼c. nom.; Middle West, \$10.40 @ 10.50 nom.; Western, \$10.60; refined Continent, \$11.25 nom.; South American, \$11.70 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12.70; compound lard, 8½ @ 8¾c.

**PORK.**—Prices are very steady, with small available supplies in the local market. Mess is quoted \$24.75 @ 25.25 nom.; clear, \$23 @ 26 nom.; family, \$27 @ 29.

**BEEF.**—A very wide range of prices is quoted, with some of the larger packers holding at very high figures. Quoted: Family, \$29 @ 30 nom.; mess, \$23 @ 24 nom.; packet, \$25 @ 26 nom.; extra India mess, \$40 @ 45 nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, September 2, 1914:

**BACON.**—Amapola, Honduras, 1,143 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 43,525 lbs.; Buenos Aires, S. A., 586 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 26,366 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,532 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 165,763 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama,



If you are  
Interested in

# DRIED SAUSAGE

Write the "ANGLO"

Our brands are thoroughly established and in demand

**THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO. Chicago, Ill.**



7,016 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 23,765 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 84,890 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,307 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 143,595 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 242 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,754,582 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 34,283 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 3,886 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25,907 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 37,166 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 12,622 lbs.

HAMS.—Amapola, Honduras, 705 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 9,394 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,807 lbs.; Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, 1,725 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 2,139 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,156 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,510 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 7,001 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 244,500 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,142 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7,195 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 35,873 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,054 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 6,802 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 579,305 lbs.; Manchester, England, 22,500 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 4,307 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 18,026 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,652 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 904 lbs.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 2,700 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 1,135 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 7,811 lbs.; Southampton, England, 35,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,184 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 5,331 lbs.

LARD.—Amapola, Honduras, 9,430 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 138,039 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 18,733 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 95,800 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 2,584 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,493 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 188,276 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,363 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 3,000 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,771 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 177,015 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7,273 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 207,155 lbs.; Havre, France, 29,100 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 2,565 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,955 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 3,700 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 35,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,139,420 lbs.; London, England, 157,913 lbs.; Manchester, England, 212,968 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 8,806 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 22,932 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 19,450 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 34,059 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 6,760 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 97,036 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,368,857 lbs.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 3,230 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 24,190 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 141,640 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 2,600 lbs.; Southampton, England, 9,500 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 18,500 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 10,500 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 84,631 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 12,300 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 1,542 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 800 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 23,463 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cristobal, Panama, 800 gals. PORK.—Christiania, Norway, 75 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 20 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 50 bxs., 40 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 80 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 300 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 114 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 188 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 20 bgs.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 166 bbls.; San Domingo, S. D., 32 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 30 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 175 bbls., 10 tes.

PORK HEADS.—Port au Prince, W. I., 31 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 76 bbls.

PORK TAILS.—Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, 6 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 25 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 30 tes.

SAUSAGES.—Bengasi, Tripoli, 65 pgs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 6,914 es.; Callao, Peru, 24 es.; Colon, Panama, 84 pgs.; Cristobal, Panama, 73 pgs.; Havana, Cuba, 201 pgs.; Havre, France, 50 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 175 pgs.; Marseilles, France, 16 bxs., 50 es.; San Domingo, S. D., 10 pa.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, September 2, 1914:

BEEF.—Acacajutla, Salvador, 25 bbls.; Amapola, Honduras, 8 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 50 bbls.; Bristol, England, 50 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 326 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 43 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 67 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 150 bbls., 100 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 61 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 110 bbls., 50 tes.; Nassau, Bahamas, 22½ bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 5 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 56 bbls.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 436 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 43 bbls., 85 tes.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 74,693

lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 18,479 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 52,385 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Alexandria, Egypt, 50 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 440 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 295 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 249 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 70 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 13 tes.; Liverpool, England, 15 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 17 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 630 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 76 bbls.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 240 tes.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 5 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Acacajutla, Salvador, 2,600 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,600 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,130 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,800 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,800 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,200 lbs.

TALLOW.—Buenaventura, Colombia, 5,237 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,825 lbs.; Manchester, England, 22,500 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,875 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,765 lbs.

TONGUES.—Colon, Panama, 7 bbls.; Leith, Scotland, 100 es.; Liverpool, England, 9 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Amsterdam, Holland, 54 es.; Bristol, England, 663 pa., 120 es.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 es.; Colon, Panama, 278 es.; Cristobal, Panama, 41 es.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 103 es.; Glasgow, Scotland, 845 es.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 35 pgs.; Havana, Cuba, 136 es.; Kingston, W. I., 87 pa., 67 es.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 30 pa.; Liverpool, England, 629 es.; Manchester, England, 150 es.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 65 es.; Marseilles, France, 10,124 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 80 pa.; Savanilla, Colombia, 45 pa.; Soerabaya, 82 bxs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 30 es.

#### FRESH MEATS AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to nothing, compared to 19,971 quarters last week and 25,513 quarters two weeks ago. It was all from South America. Mutton imports were also nothing, compared to 1,998 sheep and 2,375 lambs last week. There were no foreign meat receipts of any kind.

#### LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending August 29, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York .....	—	—	—
From Boston .....	—	—	—
From Philadelphia .....	—	—	—
From Baltimore .....	—	—	—
From Montreal .....	—	—	—
Total .....	—	—	—
Total last week .....	—	—	—

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Owing to war conditions there are few standard rates.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce .....	—	—	—
Oil cake .....	19c.	23c.	—
Bacon .....	—	—	—
Lard, tierces .....	—	—	—
Cheese .....	—	—	—
Canned meats .....	—	—	—
Butter .....	—	—	—
Tallow .....	—	—	—
Pork, per barrel .....	—	—	—

#### WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 2.—The situation in animal ammoniates continues practically unchanged. Sellers unwilling to offer their holdings at any lower prices and buyers equally unwilling to make bids anywhere near the nominal market, as with the present unsettled outlook for the new cotton crop now being gathered manufacturers of fertilizer have no means of figuring what their requirements may be next season. Prices are nominally unchanged around \$3.15 for prompt blood and \$2.95 and 10c. for prompt high grade tankage. But undoubtedly something less than this would be accepted for small lots if firm offers could be obtained.

Lower grade tankage is in same condition, sellers willing to accept bids of 5 to 10c. per unit less than they were asking a month ago, but buyers making no bids and very few inquiries. The same situation rules in outside packers' crushed tankage and renderers' air-dried product. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 29, 1914, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Aug. 29, 1914.	Week ending Aug. 30, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Aug. 29, 1914.
United Kingdom...	243	374	13,790
Continent .....	—	310	6,368
So. & Cen. Am. ....	200	252	9,352
West Indies .....	550	3,293	52,084
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	250	376	18,580
Other countries ..	—	—	322
Total .....	1,273	4,515	100,496

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	3,936,800	5,803,200	238,630,270
Continent .....	18,375	1,105,050	16,993,515
So. & Cen. Am. ....	117,000	190,750	3,088,040
West Indies .....	98,000	182,250	7,056,150
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	—	6,200	206,300
Other countries ..	—	—	23,500
Total .....	4,170,175	7,487,450	265,997,775

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	4,444,170	4,044,010	191,211,061
Continent .....	1,563,650	3,099,750	121,943,049
So. & Cen. Am. ....	724,070	294,100	15,133,106
West Indies .....	226,450	312,114	18,247,298
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	—	5,315	460,575
Other countries ..	—	—	631,170
Total .....	6,958,370	7,755,349	347,626,239

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,629	1,897,170	3,054,370
Boston .....	4	246,000	1,506,000
New Orleans .....	240	211,000	701,000
Galveston .....	—	—	268,000
Montreal .....	—	1,906,000	1,429,000
Total week .....	1,273	4,170,175	6,958,370
Previous week .....	2,358	8,029,975	5,797,000
Cor. week last y'r ..	4,515	7,287,450	7,755,349

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13, to Aug. 29, '14.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. ....	20,099,200	20,776,200	677,001
Meats, lbs. ....	265,997,775	302,010,744	36,012,969
Lard, lbs. ....	347,626,239	478,311,692	130,685,453

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, August 27, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.		Cottonseed Oil.		Bacon and Hams.		Tallow.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Bags.	Bbls.	Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Tes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Baltic, Liverpool .....	—	—	500	—	1643	—	—	—	—	182	325	500	—	—
Campania, Liverpool .....	—	—	75	—	763	—	—	—	18	—	420	5051	—	—
St. Louis, Liverpool .....	—	—	—	—	681	—	—	—	—	32	75	215	—	—
Michigan, London .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—
Francisco, Hull .....	—	—	25	—	305	—	—	—	50	—	275	425	—	—
New York City, Bristol .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Plutarch, Manchester .....	—	—	25	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	—
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam ..	—	—	5699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1115	3550	—	—
United States, Baltic .....	—	—	400	—	35	—	—	—	70	—	765	350	—	—
Total .....	—	—	5699	1025	3487	—	—	—	173	214	3225	11091	—	—

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The bullish feeling that has pervaded the trade of late has not subsided to a significant extent. The undertone in the market is firm, although some authorities insist that an unhealthy situation has been created by the fever that has been spread by the war in Europe. A fair business has passed. There was evidence of nervousness among soapmakers and chandlers, who seemed to use less than usual discretion in the placing of their orders. Efforts were made to get tallow, not necessarily irrespective of advances in price, but in a way that showed that many had abandoned the quiet accumulation policy. Some manufacturers say that they are absolutely sold up. With the predictions of higher prices it is only fair to assume that users have, in many cases, bought ahead. Tallow production has decreased on account of the smaller consumption of meats, the public having asserted itself in regard to the cost of living. Foreign advices are meagre. There seems to have been little change at London, although there have been no auction sales for the last several weeks. Low-grade tallows in the local market are showing a tendency to lag, which is not surprising, as there had been fair sales made to the continent some time ago, and it has been virtually impossible to fill these contracts, thus causing re-selling here.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 6c. loose; city specials sold at 6½c. for an odd quantity and 6¾c. for a round lot, against the low of the season of 6¼c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market is nervous, and quoted at 10@11c. Some interests are not impressed by the higher levels quoted at Chicago. Demand from compounders seems to have slackened somewhat, and there have been rumors of re-selling by people who purchased cheap stuff not long ago.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**GREASES.**—The market shows a better tone and with moderate demand values have been advanced on good greases, but poor greases are slow. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5¾@6¼c. nom.; bone, 5% @ 6¼c. nom.; house, 5½@6c. nom.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market is nominal with stocks small. Spot is quoted at 7@7¼c.

**PALM OIL.**—The situation is unchanged. Stocks are very small and with the prospect of any importations still very remote the market is very firmly held on small sales. Prime red spot, 10@11c.; to arrive, —; Lagos spot, 12c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 13c.; shipment, —.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market is nominally steady. For 20 cold test, 96@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; low grade, off yellow, 63c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Values are held very firmly on all qualities. The supplies on the spot are very limited and the market is quoted at full values. Quoted: Cochín, 16@17c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 14@15c.; shipment, —.

**CORN OIL.**—The market is quiet and easy. Prices quoted at \$6.05@6.25 in car lots.

**OLEO OIL.**—Trading is very light but with values firmly held. Extras are quoted at New York, 14c.; No. 2, 11c. Rotterdam is quoted at 70 florins.

### FERTILIZER CONCERN PROSPERS.

The annual report of the American Agricultural Chemical Company for the year ending June 30 was published this week, and showed net income of \$4,960,000 for the twelve-month period. This compared with \$3,146,000 in 1913, so that the increase for the year was approximately 60 per cent. The report says in part:

"Notwithstanding the severe competition which has prevailed in all sections of the country, the business of the company on the whole has been gratifying.

"As the imports of potash will probably be suspended during the European war, the company will be compelled to reduce to some extent the amount of potash in its complete fertilizers. This necessity is not viewed with misgivings, however, as the amount of phosphoric acid in these fertilizers can readily be increased by a corresponding equivalent; and it is the opinion of the management that fertilizers thus manufactured will give fully as good results as those containing more potash and less phosphoric acid, believing that the importance of potash has been exaggerated and the demand unduly influenced by the propaganda of the German Potash Syndicate.

"This opinion is shared by many scientists and directors of State experiment stations. As the company produces its entire requirements of phosphates from its own mines located in this country, there will be no interruption in the supply of this basic raw material.

"Within the past year an important discovery of potash has been made in Spain, and through the opportune presence of your chairman in that country at the time the Spanish Government's examination of these deposits had been completed, your company has acquired from the Spanish Government some large concessions in the territory examined.

"These properties are now being surveyed, under the direction of an eminent Spanish mining expert, preparatory to boring them for potash. These deposits appear to be in every way similar to those of Germany, and, so far as reported upon, they are richer in quality, and lie at a considerably less depth than the German deposits. It appears, therefore, as if Germany's potash monopoly might finally be broken, and your company be in a position to obtain its potash from Spain in the near future."

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 3.—The market on chemicals and soap supplies is quoted as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.55@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.60 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; tale, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 4½c. per lb. and bbls 5c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 18c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 20@22c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 10@12c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 12c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 12½@13c. per lb.; green olive oil, \$1 per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1.50 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 11@12c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 13@14c. per lb.; Cochín cocoanut, 15@16c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6.50@6.60c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; prime city tallow at 6c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.10@6.25c. per lb.

House grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¾c. per lb.

### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 4.—Foreign commercial exchange rates are demoralized by the closing of exchanges and the war situation, as the following shows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	No quotations.
Demand sterling .....	5.04
Commercial, sight .....	5.02½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days .....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight .....	No quotations.
Berlin—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight .....	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.

# Green Olive Oil Foots

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## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 29, 1914:

## CATTLE.

Chicago	26,829
Kansas City	25,692
Omaha	8,353
St. Joseph	3,716
Cudahy	596
Sioux City	2,365
Oklahoma City	2,978
New York and Jersey City	8,394
Fort Worth	7,935
Philadelphia	2,448
Pittsburgh	1,752
Denver	629
Cincinnati	3,110

## HOGS.

Chicago	97,358
Kansas City	28,182
Omaha	30,725
St. Joseph	23,375
Cudahy	2,687
Sioux City	26,053
Oklahoma City	5,675
Ottumwa	7,600
Cedar Rapids	5,135
New York and Jersey City	22,966
Fort Worth	6,206
Philadelphia	3,311
Pittsburgh	5,174
Denver	2,406
Cincinnati	7,751

## SHEEP.

Chicago	98,208
Kansas City	22,685
Omaha	53,846
St. Joseph	7,016
Cudahy	539
Sioux City	2,887
Oklahoma City	339
New York and Jersey City	48,334
Fort Worth	2,298
Philadelphia	10,761
Pittsburgh	5,165
Denver	1,219

## PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, September 3.—Wholesale prices in green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19@21c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; green rib bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; do., 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. R. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 16c.; boneless butts, 17c.; Boston butts, 15½c.; skinned shoulders, 14c.; lean trimmings, 14c.; regular trimmings, 11c.; spare ribs, 11c.; neck ribs, 4c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 7c.; ears, 3c.; snouts, 5c.; frozen loins, 15@17c.

Tierce goods: S. P. ribs, \$29@30; pig tongues, 13c.; pig tails, \$23.

## MOTOR TRUCKS WILL BE UNIVERSAL.

A. S. Robinson, of the Pacific KesselKar branch at Los Angeles, in commenting on the fact that his city has now 2,800 motor trucks in service, estimated that within five years power-driven vehicles will be carrying practically all the heavy freight delivered within the boundaries of that city. "There is not a firm here which, having given the truck a fair trial, would think of returning to horses," says Robinson. "I have heard business men say that they would as quickly throw out their telephones and typewriters as to give up their trucks."

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and the Children happy by getting  
that Can of



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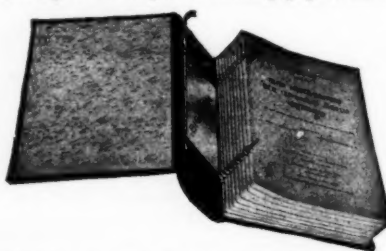
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## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, September 3.—The market during the early trading of the week held steady. When heavy tenders of September oil started to circulate, notwithstanding the fact that they were almost immediately stopped, "longs" just the same became uneasy. The bearish government cotton report also had a depressing influence, particularly on holders of seed and crude oil, which suddenly came out on the market in heavy volume. These offerings, together with the selling out of nervous "long" holdings of refined oil, brought about daily declines, and today the market appears to be almost bare of buyers, particularly for September, and values broke badly. While the consuming trade has been good right along, still same was not heavy enough to absorb offerings as fast as made.

At the close of the week the outlook is not good. Financial conditions the country over are causing consumers as well as manufacturers to confine their operations pretty close to shore. The consumer will, on the other hand, buy his raw material on the same scale. These facts will bring about sudden and violent fluctuations, depending on whether the buying or selling at any time is urgent, as has been the case during the past week.

	Clos. Aug. 26.	High.	Low.	Clos. Sept. 2.
Sept. ...	\$6.83 b	\$6.86 a	\$7.00	\$6.16
Oct. ...	6.78 b	6.85 a	6.90	6.22
Nov. ...	6.59 b	6.61 a	6.68	6.25
Dec. ...	6.61 b	6.63 a	6.70	6.30
Jan. ...	6.67 b	6.70 a	6.71	6.36

## ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 3.—Crude cottonseed oil easy at 38c., immediate to January. Meal in very poor demand at \$22 f. o. b. mills. Hulls nominal.

# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

### Break in the Market—Slower Consuming Demand—No Support—Big Cotton Crop—Crude Oil Prices Easier.

The trend of cotton oil values has been altered, and on several days recently there have been fair-sized declines. A bad slump on Wednesday came from a clear sky. Instrumental in the break of the market was the slackening in the home consuming demand. This was not regarded as unnatural, inasmuch as many users had supplied themselves liberally at the outbreak of the war and in the ensuing few weeks, so that urgent requirements had been appeased. The consensus of opinion is that sooner or later there will be a resumption of this demand, but at present there is little or no disposition to support values in anticipation of it. Speculative holdings, though light, were thrown over when it became apparent that certain refiners were delivering the oil owed on September contracts.

Large refiners stood by without absorbing offerings. This indifferent attitude also provoked selling by interests who bought recently on one theory or another. It must be said, however, that the outside demand for cotton oil has been astonishingly limited, partly in

reflection of the inactivity of cotton houses, and of general efforts being made to stem speculation which might instigate further unwarranted attacks on exchange members, who have been blamed for the rise in the cost of certain living necessities by those who absolutely lost sight of the far-reaching effects of the war on food-stuff and feed-stuff values.

There was a little western buying noted during the week, but this demand was readily supplied. There was an increase in the amount of hedge pressure, which confirmed reports that mills were selling more crude oil, and that the supply for the time being was in excess of the demand. Private reports from the west, however, are not bearish and are to the effect that the probable large cotton-oil production is not being forgotten, but it should be offset by the consumption.

The opinion has been expressed that soap-makers this season will take 300,000 bbls. of cotton oil more than last season. It has been pointed out that with tallow at about 7c., and the cheapest greases at about 6c., cotton-oil will be attracted to the soap-kettle. Foreign oils keep very high, with coconut quoted at 14@17c., oleo 11@14c., palm oil at about 10c. and soya-bean oil at about 7½c.

From interests in close touch with refiners the statement comes that the demand for high-grade oils for edible purposes will show at least a moderate expansion. The tendency on the part of the public to reduce all expenses is counted on to stimulate consumption of

oleomargarine, while the exorbitant cost of olive-oil will doubtless lead to substitution of cotton oil in many cases. The compound lard business has until recently been brisk, in face of occasional reactions in the western pure lard market. It was the character of the demand for the compound that also inspired western buying of cotton oil in the local market, and caused crude oil in Texas to be in better demand from western packers than was the oil in the southeast.

The bullish sentiment is tempered by the realization that new crop oil has just about started to move, and that, sooner or later, the seed problem will be solved, so that mills and farmers will get together as to the price to be paid for seed. A reasonable assumption is that in the course of the next few weeks there will be a recurrence of the foreign demand for oil, and also a betterment in the domestic demand, particularly on the declines in the market, so that the freer offerings from the south will be, to a degree, counterbalanced.

The official cotton report indicated a seed crop of close to 15¼ million bales of cotton. Some authorities stated that, with a late frost, there would be more than 15½ million bales obtained. This would mean that the production of oil might approach the record of 1911, when 202,000,000 gallons of crude were obtained. Not much stock is taken at present in the claims that low prices of cotton will militate against picking the entire crop, although this might apply to certain districts which would not cause much of a revision in the estimates of the yield. The crush of oil

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last season was 198,000,000 gallons, although refining losses were inordinate.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 29, 1914.—Spot, \$6.80@6.95; September, \$6.79@6.80; October, \$6.78@6.79; November, \$6.56@6.58; December, \$6.58@6.60; January, \$6.60@6.62; February, \$6.62@6.65; March, \$6.63@6.66; April, \$6.63@6.71. Futures closed at 1 advance to 1 decline. Sales were: September, 800, \$6.80@6.78; October, 2,500, \$6.79@6.75; November, 600, \$6.58@6.55; December, 400, \$6.59@6.58. Total sales, 4,300 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.80; off, \$6.35@6.80; reddish off, \$6.25@6.80; winter, \$7@8; summer, \$7@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.73 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, August 31, 1914.—Spot, \$6.80@6.95; September, \$6.80@6.82; October, \$6.80@6.82; November, \$6.59@6.62; December, \$6.62@6.65; January, \$6.66@6.67; February, \$6.67@6.72; March, \$6.70@6.74; April, \$6.71@6.81. Futures closed at 1 to 6 advance. Sales were: September, 1,500, \$6.84@6.80; October, 1,700, \$6.82@6.80; November, 1,200, \$6.61@6.60; December, 3,000, \$6.61@6.59; January, 5,000, \$6.67@6.62; March, 200, \$6.70@6.66. Total sales, 12,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@6.80; off, \$6.40@6.80; reddish off, \$6.25@6.80; winter, \$7; summer, \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.73 nom.; price crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, September 1, 1914.—Spot, \$6.64@6.80; September, \$6.62@6.65; October, \$6.65@6.66; November, \$6.51@6.54; December, \$6.56@6.58; January, \$6.59@6.61; February, \$6.58@6.60; March, \$6.60@6.61; April, \$6.58@6.68. Futures closed at 8 to 15 decline. Sales were: September, 300, \$6.80@6.79; October, 1,000, \$6.80@6.64; November, 200, \$6.57; December, 2,500, \$6.63@6.57; January, 1,000, \$6.65@6.59; March, 200, \$6.60. Total sales, 5,100 bbls. Good off, \$6.30@6.75; off, \$6.30@6.70; reddish off, \$6.15@6.70; winter, \$7; summer, \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.73 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, September 2, 1914.—Spot, \$6.15@6.22; September, \$6.15@6.17; October, \$6.21@6.22; November, \$6.25@6.26; December, \$6.27@6.28; January, \$6.31@6.32; February, \$6.32@6.36; March, \$6.35@6.38; April, \$6.36@6.41. Futures closed at 22 to 47 decline. Sales were: September, 1,400, \$6.51@6.16; October, 2,000, \$6.45@6.22; November, 1,000, \$6.37@6.25; December, 1,600, \$6.42@6.28; January, 3,400, \$6.41@6.30; March, 700, \$6.44@6.42. Total sales, 10,300 bbls. Good off, \$6@6.20; off, \$6@6.20; reddish off, \$5.75@6.15; winter, \$6.50@8; summer, \$6.50@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.70 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, September 3, 1914.—Spot, \$6.16@6.24; September, \$6.20@6.25; October, \$6.26@6.27; November, \$6.21@6.24; December, \$6.24@6.26; January, \$6.28@6.29; February, \$6.30@6.32; March, \$6.35@6.40; April, \$6.35@6.42. Futures closed 5 advance to 3 decline. Sales were: September, 3,200, \$6.29@6.24; October, 2,900, \$6.32@6.26; November, 700, \$6.30@6.22; December, 1,900, \$6.32@6.23; January, 3,800, \$6.37@6.28; February, 100, \$6.34; March, 800, \$6.44@6.40. Total sales, 14,400. Good off, \$6.10@6.23; off, \$5.95@6.20; reddish off, \$5.95@6.20; winter, \$6.80; summer, \$6.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.20 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending September 3, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending Sept. 3, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '13.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York—		
Adelaide, Australia .....	—	64
Antilla, W. I. ....	—	143
Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	646
Bahia, Brazil .....	—	170

Bahia Blanca, A. R. ....	—	811	Trinidad, W. I. ....	—	641
Barbados, W. I. ....	—	7,242	Turks Island, W. I. ....	—	16
Barcelona, Spain .....	—	50	Valparaiso, Chile .....	—	4,743
Belize, Honduras .....	—	107	Venice, Italy .....	—	8,364
Bergen, Norway .....	1,075	1,285	Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	186
Bocas del Toro .....	—	155			
Bordeaux, France .....	—	160	Total .....	4,226	247,525
Bristol, England .....	—	25	From New Orleans—		
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	17,728	Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	6,435
Callao, Peru .....	—	30	Bocas del Toro .....	—	53
Cape Town, Africa .....	62	3,154	Bremen, Germany .....	—	1,015
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	5	Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	500
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	8	Christiania, Norway .....	—	10,665
Ceara, Brazil .....	—	5	Copenhagen, Denmark ..	—	225
Christiania, Norway .....	—	465	Frontera, Mexico .....	—	20
Christiansand, Norway ..	—	105	Genoa, Italy .....	—	802
Colon, Panama .....	—	3,588	Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	125
Constantinople, Turkey ..	—	350	Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	2,000
Copenhagen, Denmark ....	400	6,105	Hamburg, Germany .....	—	5,908
Cristobal, Panama .....	6	31	Havana, Cuba .....	—	4,400
Curacao, Leeward Islands..	—	14	Kingston, W. I. ....	—	60
Demerara, British Guiana..	5	1,464	Liverpool, England .....	—	650
Fremantle, Australia .....	—	118	London, England .....	—	350
Fiume, Austria .....	—	100	Manchester, England .....	—	7,100
Genoa, Italy .....	—	19,981	Port Barrios, C. A. ....	—	4
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	25	Progreso, Mexico .....	—	2,057
Glasgow, Scotland .....	100	4,920	Puerto Mexico, Mexico....	—	1,363
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	10,935	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	15,633
Hamilton, W. I. ....	—	100	San Juan, P. R. ....	—	450
Havana, Cuba .....	11	2,375	Tampico, Mexico .....	—	903
Havre, France .....	750	9,365	Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	2,397
Hull, England .....	—	787			
Iquique, Chile .....	—	610	Total .....	—	63,157
Kingston, W. I. ....	38	5,484	From Galveston—		
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	15	Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	200
Las Palmas, A. R. ....	—	40	Bremen, Germany .....	—	100
La Plata, A. R. ....	—	1,155	Havana, Cuba .....	—	611
Liverpool, England .....	700	24,983	Progreso, Mexico .....	—	200
London, England .....	1,000	19,314	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	100
Macoris, S. D. ....	—	104	Tampico, Mexico .....	—	260
Manchester, England .....	—	9,851	Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	100
Maracaibo, Venezuela .....	—	2			
Marseilles, France .....	—	6,659	Total .....	—	1,571
Matanzas, Cuba .....	—	237	From Baltimore—		
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	322	Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	75
Monte Cristi, S. D. ....	—	667	Havre, France .....	—	3,425
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	—	9,739	Liverpool, England .....	—	150
Naples, Italy .....	—	2,871	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	50
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	20	235			
Para, Brazil .....	—	866	Total .....	—	3,700
Pernambuco, Brazil .....	—	269	From Philadelphia—		
Piraeus, Greece .....	—	3,332	Christiania, Norway .....	—	104
Ponce, P. R. ....	—	35	Genoa, Italy .....	—	806
Port Antonio, W. I. ....	10	609			
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	—	117	Total .....	—	910
Port Barrios, C. A. ....	—	39	From Savannah—		
Port Limon, C. R. ....	18	439	Bergen, Norway .....	—	696
Port Maria, W. I. ....	—	17	Christiania, Norway .....	—	1,215
Porto Cortez, Honduras....	—	4	Christiansand, Norway ..	—	183
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	652	Christiansund, Norway ..	—	122
Puerto Plata, S. D. ....	—	23	Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	333
Punta Arenas, Chile .....	—	2,422	Hamburg, Germany .....	—	3,654
Rio Janeiro, Brazil .....	—	5,223	Liverpool, England .....	—	729
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	13,968	London, England .....	—	2,226
St. Johns, N. F. ....	—	80	Manchester, England .....	—	606
St. John, W. I. ....	—	50	Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	33,587
Sanchez, S. D. ....	—	1,005	Stavanger, Norway .....	—	273
San Domingo, S. D. ....	—	202	Tonsberg, Norway .....	—	244
San Juan, P. R. ....	22	1,925	Tromso, Norway .....	—	135
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	1,541			
Santa Marta, Colombia....	—	35	Total .....	—	43,999
Santos, Brazil .....	9	3,302	From Newport News—		
Singapore, Straits Settle-	—	2	Christiania, Norway .....	—	100
ments .....	—	2	Liverpool, England .....	—	125
Southampton, England ..	—	200	London, England .....	—	136
Sydney, Australia .....	—	735			
Trieste, Austria .....	—	18,878	Total .....	—	361

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From Norfolk—	
Glasgow, Scotland .....	1,985
Hamburg, Germany .....	1,065
Liverpool, England .....	11,405
London, England .....	1,279
Rotterdam, Holland .....	3,086

Total ..... 18,817

From San Francisco—	
Guatemala .....	3
Honduras .....	1
Hong Kong, China .....	2
Mexico .....	1
Nicaragua .....	1
Yokohama, Japan .....	21

Total ..... 29

From Mobile—	
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	2,238

Total ..... 2,238

From all other ports—	
Canada .....	55,130
Mexico (including overland) ..	2,394

Total ..... 57,524

	Week ending Sept. 5,	Since Sept. 1,	Same period 1912,
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Recapitulation—			
From New York.....	4,226	247,525	411,330
From New Orleans....	—	63,157	136,296
From Galveston .....	—	1,571	11,019
From Baltimore .....	—	3,700	12,155
From Philadelphia .....	—	910	2,378
From Savannah .....	—	43,999	42,478
From Newport News....	—	361	14,105
From Norfolk .....	—	18,817	17,264
From San Francisco....	—	29	172
From Boston .....	—	4	947
From Mobile .....	—	2,238	6,186
From all other ports....	—	57,524	106,557

Total ..... 4,226 439,835 760,877

**EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.**

Government reports of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of July by customs districts are as follows, with totals compared:

	Pounds.
New York .....	4,953,310
Virginia .....	171,500
New Orleans .....	698,955
Eagle Pass .....	60
Laredo .....	230
Buffalo .....	5,750
Dakota .....	363
Eastern Vermont .....	3,885
Michigan .....	316
St. Lawrence .....	4,899

Total, July 1914..... 5,839,273  
1913..... 7,763,129Total, 7 months—  
1914..... 118,495,006  
1913..... 190,159,411  
1912..... 233,552,372**COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN NORTHERN EUROPE**  
**Possibilities of Increasing Our Trade in Those Countries**

By Erwin W. Thompson, Commercial Agent U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the tenth installment of a report by Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson to the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce on the trade conditions affecting cottonseed products and their competitors in Northern Europe. Mr. Thompson, who is a recognized trade authority, both technically and commercially, has just returned from a year's study of European trade conditions. His report will be of almost as much interest to meat producers and the meat trade as to the cottonseed products industry.

**Oil-Cake Feeding in the United Kingdom.**

No proper understanding of oil cake as a part of the British cattle diet would be possible without noting first that all of it finally reaches the cattle in the form of cake rather than meal, and that half of it is in the form of "compound" cake, which is made by grinding the original oil cake and mixing with other ingredients and then re-pressing.

The United Kingdom makes, in round numbers, 500,000 tons of undecorticated cake from Egyptian and Indian cotton seed and 400,000 tons from linseed and others. About 800,000 tons of this cake is used for direct feeding, and the other 100,000 tons, together with 500,000 tons net imports, go into the mixture to make about 800,000 tons of compound cakes. Thus the total cake fed of all kinds is about 1,600,000 tons.

The United States furnishes about 150,000 tons of decorticated cottonseed meal, which, however, is never fed in its original condition. As this is generally the cheapest source of protein, it is used as a raw material by the compound-cake mills. Sometimes it is heated and pressed in the pure state into some of the various popular shapes, bearing a proprietary stamp, and sold as English decorticated cotton cake, just as in Germany American cake is ground and sold as German decorticated cottonseed meal. There is no other kind of English decorticated cake, as all seed—except a minute fraction—is worked whole.

Sometimes American meal is mixed with Egyptian undecorticated and pressed into English semi-decorticated cotton cake, but more often it is used as the principal source of protein in some of the hundreds of different proprietary brands that contain 12 to 20

per cent. protein and 6 to 10 per cent. fat. The other ingredients are rice bran and molasses and meals from maize, oats, rye, barley, beans, peas and sometimes sawdust. They are recruited from lower grades of grain grown on the native farms and from imports, some of which for 1912 were as follows, in long tons: Pigeon peas, 166,719; rice bran, 147,777; molasses, 123,868; locust beans, 64,266; feed beans, 62,832; Kafir corn, 14,631.

The molasses is principally from cane sugar, 40 per cent. of which comes from the United States and the rest from the West Indies. There seems to be little demand for German beet-sugar molasses. Molasses is of importance because, besides being nutritious in itself, it serves to bind the other ingredients, with the minimum of pressure and conduces to soft cakes. Incidentally, it often serves to disguise worthless fillers.

Locust beans—on the Continent called St. John's bread—come chiefly from the Isle of Cypress. An average analysis is: Water, 13 per cent.; protein, 5 per cent.; fat, 1 per cent., and nitrogen-free extract, 71 per cent. As these beans are relished by all animals, they are sometimes coarsely ground and used for direct feeding.

**Trade in Compound Cakes Increasing.**

The business in compound cakes thrives and increases from year to year, in face of the fact that they are sold at prices far beyond the feeding value and beyond the cost of the ingredients that the feeders could buy and mix for themselves. This is comparable to the mixed fertilizer business in the United States, which is extensive and prosperous, notwithstanding the continual war made on it by farmers' associations of all sorts. The foundation for the persistence of the commercial article in each case is that, left to his own methods, the farmer would put the detail work into the hands of irresponsible laborers who would not mix the ingredients with accuracy and uniformity.

British agricultural colleges and stations, while not aggressive in the matter, are to take the ground that better results are obtained by mixing the primary ingredients

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than by using mixtures whose formulae are not known. Perhaps if the cake makers would stamp the complete formula on each cake, they would be in a more tenable position. Farm journals, too, seem to be convinced that home mixing of feeds is economically more rational, and that the feeder should take the trouble to educate himself on these points and capitalize his knowledge by obtaining his feeds in the cheapest forms.

A table showing the imports, exports and production of the various seeds, oils and cakes is given herewith:

Seed.	Imports.	Exports.	Production.
Long tons. Long tons. Long tons.			
<b>Cotton seed—</b>			
Undecorticated—			
Egyptian .....	355,621	.....	.....
Bombay type .....	292,496	.....	.....
Decorticated .....	2,093	.....	.....
Linseed .....	285,304	.....	.....
Colza and rape .....	36,947	.....	.....
Soya .....	188,605	1,625	.....
Copra .....	41,262	9,529	.....
Palm kernels .....	20,000	10,000	.....
Peanuts .....	21,262	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	3,333	.....	.....
Total .....	1,228,918	21,554	.....
<b>Oil.</b>			
<b>Cotton seed:</b>			
Undecorticated—			
Egyptian .....	15,000	57,056	.....
Bombay type .....	6,056	38,024	.....
Decorticated .....	27,834	340	.....
Linseed .....	.....	23,913	91,297
Colza and rape .....	.....	.....	11,084
Soya .....	5,000	31,802	.....
Copra .....	41,155	18,800	.....
Palm kernels .....	.....	4,500	.....
Peanuts .....	1,476	7,442	.....
Miscellaneous .....	688	1,000	.....
Total .....	90,181	57,630	261,345
<b>Cake.</b>			
<b>Cotton seed:</b>			
Undecorticated—			
Egyptian .....	156,102	3,000	272,000
Bombay type .....	8,426	3,000	248,000
Decorticated .....	117,362	847	800
Linseed .....	55,135	6,016	188,000
Colza and rape .....	16,606	267	25,400
Soya .....	.....	46,787	151,000
Copra .....	.....	8,000	12,200
Palm kernels .....	.....	4,000	5,400
Peanuts .....	.....	6,000	8,500
Miscellaneous .....	.....	2,059	2,200
Total .....	353,631	79,976	913,500

The United Kingdom receives 83,239 tons of American type woolly seed from Russia, Turkey, South America and South Africa. These could all be decorticated by American methods, but only about 2,000 tons are so treated. This 2,000 tons is therefore deducted and put under the head of "decorticated," and the balance of 81,239 tons included along with the small seed covered with short brown lint (chiefly from India) which are classified by oil mills as "Bombay" seed. The distinction made in the foregoing table between the different kinds of cottonseed products imported and exported is from unofficial estimates, though the totals are official.

At the time this table was made all the official import figures for 1913 were not complete, but they showed imports of soya beans amounting to 76,452, which would produce 67,300 tons of cake against 151,000 tons for 1912. This would probably indicate that the consumption of soya cake for 1913 was less than half that for 1912.

Copra, palm kernels and peanuts are classified together in the official figures, under the head "Nuts and kernels for expressing oil." The subclassification herewith made is from unofficial estimates.

Following the plan of British statistics, the articles in the table classed as "imported" comprise, as nearly as possible, only such goods as are imported for consumption, and "exported" covers chiefly articles that have been in some way milled, though even the official distinctions are not always exact.

#### Cottonseed Meal in a New Guise.

British feeders know exactly what they want, and the nations that cater to this demand are the only ones that will be able to sell the finished article. At present the United States is furnishing the raw material that the British manufacturer, at a good profit, is converting into products required by the actual consumer. This leads to the question as to why American cotton-

seed millers may not themselves turn out finished products for the British consuming market.

All the commercial conditions seem favorable for such a move. Great Britain imports all the ingredients for feed cakes, many of them from the United States, so the question of freights is not an obstacle. Instead of exporting to them 150,000 tons of cottonseed meal, 200,000 tons of corn, 50,000 tons of molasses, as well as other acceptable raw feeding materials it might be advantageous to do some of the manufacturing at home and deliver in finished form a large proportion of the English requirements in compound cakes. It should be easy enough to alter the packing of goods to suit the customer.

Undoubtedly the preference for feeding oil cakes rather than meal dates back to the time when linseed was pressed in a primitive fashion, necessarily making a soft cake containing an abundance of oil that could not then be extracted. It was not necessary to grind this cake to make it acceptable as a stock feed. This was unanimously called "oil cake," and its quickly demonstrated virtues were as unanimously attributed to, or at least associated with, the word "oil." It is natural, then, for the feeder to assume that, as he has to produce fat in the milk or the beef, the feeding of pure fat (the more the better) is desirable, if not essential.

This belief is not often encountered in the United States, because, before there was much intensive feeding, the linseed and cottonseed oil mills had learned to turn out hard cakes with no more than 6 or 7 per cent. of oil. These were generally ground before use, and have always proved highly satisfactory at home as well as in Germany, where, as is well known, more attention is paid to the science of feeding than elsewhere.

An understanding of this situation should be the easier when it is recalled that the American cotton planter long held to a mistaken belief about oil as a fertilizer that was quite as natural as that about oil as a feed. He reasoned that as his land was called upon to produce oil in the cotton seed, it was desirable to feed oil back to the land. Thus he erroneously reasoned that it was better to fertilize with the whole seed than with the nitrogenous meal left after extracting the oil. Fertilizing with seed produced good results, just as did feeding with oily cake, but the popular theories, attributing special value to oil in both cases were based on a denial of nature's ability to produce oil synthetically. This reasoning leads to an economic loss in using oil for purposes for which it is not best adapted.

While it would be correct for a feeder to prefer at the same price the cake containing the most oil, it would not, for the individual or the community, be economical to demand a cake made to contain oil in excess of what can be commercially extracted, when this oil may be sold, as it usually may, for more than 2.41 times the price per pound of digestible carbohydrates. Based on London quotations in March, 1914, 100 pounds of maize may be bought for \$1.12. It would contain 67 pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and 4 pounds of digestible oil. Even valuing the oil at no more than the carbohydrates, the 71 pounds are to be had at 1.58 cents per pound. In 100 pounds of molasses, costing 80 cents, the 55 pounds of digestible carbohydrates are to be had at 1.62 cents per pound, so, in order to economically substitute oil for either of the above, it should not cost more than (multiplying by 2.41) 3.81 or 3.90 cents per pound, respectively. But linseed oil costs 5.32, crude cottonseed oil 6.52 and cod-liver oil (which is a fad among some feeders, especially for calves) costs 9 to 10 cents.

The difference in efficiency then between the cheapest sources is 1.51 cents per pound. When a feeder insists upon a cake with 10 per cent. oil instead of 5—assuming the same amount of protein in each case—he sacrifices 7.55 cents per 100 pounds, or \$1.51 per short ton of cake. This result is too technical and of little importance to have much effect upon the feeder, but he is being gradually won away from oil requirements by the

oil mills, to whom the difference is of more importance, especially when the cakes are sold for direct feeding.

In making compound cakes it is possible to find cheap substances like rice bran with a good oil content or even to grind up a small amount of whole cotton seed or linseed, or to add some low-grade oil mill foods, but in the matter of direct cakes from the oil mill, it would mean the difference between selling cottonseed oil worth 6.52 cents for the price of cake, 1.13 cents per pound. This amounts to a difference of 89 cents per short ton of undecorticated cotton seed for each per cent. of excess oil. If the cake trade forced them to leave 10 per cent. oil instead of 5, there would be no profit in oil milling. Thus the feeders are forced to be content with 5 per cent. oil in such undecorticated cottonseed cake as they use direct. But the compound trade is flourishing, apparently on the theory that it is easier to give the feeders what they want, and make them pay for it, so the makers continue the 10 per cent. cakes, and at the same time offer at lower prices cakes all the way down to 5 per cent.

#### Might Make Compound Cakes Here.

The manufacture of compound cakes in the United States might help solve the problem of low-grade meals, which is becoming more important from year to year. Throughout the export trade, one hears that American cottonseed cake and meal is growing lower and lower in quality every year, and it is universally believed that Americans consciously adulterate with hulls. It seems to be a lame explanation to say that the hulls are not actually put in, but are not so completely removed as formerly; nor does the explanation seem to avail that this method was adopted not for the sake of swindling the cake customer, but for the purpose of extracting more oil. More hull is being left in the cake in the southeastern than the southwestern States, and it is there generally conceded that this is conducive to a greater oil yield.

It seems reasonable, therefore, that the practice will proceed westward until all American cake will be of considerably lower quality than formerly. This lowering of protein and fats works no hardship on the chemical or physical value of the cake except as measured by the unit price. As it is, Americans receive less money per unit of protein and fat for their highest-grade goods than is paid for Egyptian undecorticated.

When American decorticated, containing 45 per cent. protein and 8 per cent. fat, is sold to feeders in England at \$35.85 per short ton—figuring 67.6 cents per unit—Egyptian undecorticated with 25 per cent. protein and 5 per cent. fat brings \$22.58 per short ton, or more than 11 per cent. higher for low grade than for high. This would indicate that at least in England lower grades are not only acceptable but are actually at a premium. In a lesser degree the same condition exists in the United States. Lower grade meals nearly always sell to feeders for more per unit than the higher.

Generally, it is only the manufacturers—either fertilizer or feed—who pay strictly on the basis of the content. Germany is an exception to the rule. There the feeders are so universally well posted on the chemistry of feeding that they buy materials very nearly on the basis of digestible contents. This means that they will use peanut meal in preference to cottonseed meal whenever the unit price is cheaper for combined protein and fat. Denmark occupies an intermediate position, being apparently willing to use almost any kind of decorticated cake if the price is strictly on the basis of protein and fat.

But in England it is more a question of custom. The feeders are accustomed to undecorticated cake of a certain appearance and to compound cake of another. It would therefore be difficult to market in England a compromise between these two limits, such as American low-grade decorticated meal or cake. Even if milling conditions were favor-

(Continued on page 35.)

# HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Following fair-sized business previously reported, principally in native kinds, there is again very little inquiry around the market except for August-September butt brands at 19½c., held at 20c., and August-September Colorados at 19½c. and held at 19½c. The situation on native steers continues one of exceptional strength with stocks of these well sold up by most packers and some ahead. Branded hides generally are in a firm position, and the entire market is one of well founded strength all around. Native steers are firm and unchanged, with last trading in currents and fall salting ahead at 21c., with most of the packers talking from ¼@½c. higher. Extreme light natives have been an active factor of late, as formerly noted, bring 19¾c. for June and 20c. for July. Texas steers last sold at 20½c. for August heavies, and only heavy weights have been traded in thus far this week. Light Texas are unchanged at 19½c., and extremes around 19c. with some of the packers nominally talking ½c. higher respectively. Butt brands are in some inquiry at 19¾c., but the packers demand 20c. Last sales were down to 19¼c., but since then the market advanced on other kinds. Colorados bringing 19½c. Colorados are unchanged at 19½c., based on sales this week and last, with some inquiry reported at that price, but packers asking 19¾c. However, packers asked 19¾c. last week and the fore part of this, but sold at 19½c. Branded cows are unchanged, following the recent sale by two packers of 15,000 August at 19c., which price represented the full late asking figure. Native cows are steady, with late business in light weights at 20c., the asking price, despite the fact that these have been in accumulation. Heavy weights are not in the supply that lights are, with late salting quoted 19½c., and earlier takeoff from 18¾@19c., as to months. Native bulls continue to range 16@17c., and former price for earlier in the year hides. Branded bulls sold to the extent of a car by a packer, June to date, at 15½c.

Later.—One packer has sold two or three cars of August Colorados at 19½c. These had been held at 19½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Most of the brokers seem to be of the opinion that the present strong prices talked for country hides is restricting trade, as upper leather tanners say they cannot possibly pay some of the asking rate, but dealers base their views on what they can buy at outside points, and there is no question about the stiffness of the outside market. It is understood that heavy steers and heavy cows are accumulating somewhat, but the receipts are very limited. The demand is mostly for extremes and buffs. Buyers are talking that the general upward tendency of the market has disappeared owing to buyers' disinclination to take hold on account of tight money and a disposition to hold off until a better demand for leather develops. However, when everything is said and done, even though the tanners balk at paying some of the extreme

rates talked it is a strong market all around, and the offerings are light. Buffs sold as formerly noted at 17¼c. for what the seller called practically all short haired, but including what few medium haired, etc., there might be in some late receipts, and other dealers have been reported as offering short haired at 17¼c., with some of the buyers' views not over 17c. However, up to 17½c. is demanded in some quarters for strictly short-haired, choice quality stock. Heavy cows range 16¾@17c., as to lots, with last business in strictly short haired reported at 17c. Extremes are in relatively better demand than other varieties. It develops that there were two cars of short haired sold at 18½c., instead of one, as noted previously, which are reported as fair average quality. Up to 19c. continues firmly asked for choice lots. Heavy steers are unchanged and quiet. Back salting is quoted down to 16c., but late takeoff short haired are listed 17c., with some asking up to 17¼c. Bulls, 13½@14¾c.

**CALFSKINS.**—Trade is quiet. While the statistical position is strong in view of the shutting off of supplies from Europe, the offerings of domestic skins are more numerous than heretofore, and tanners for the present appear disinterested. There are reports that some of the Chicago collectors are paying butchers as much as 23@24c., but most parties believe that this must be for exceptionally good quality lots, as it is doubtful if Chicago and outside cities would bring more than 24c., if that. The two dealers carrying the extra choice first salted, strictly Chicago cities ask 26c., with the packers still talking firm at 30c., but no sales at such prices to establish a market. Outside cities continue to be nominally ranged at 23@25c. asked, with countries nominal around 21c. Kips continue firm, packers last holding at 22c., cities held around 21c., and countries nominally ranged 19@20c.

Later.—One car of first salt cities sold 24c.; were held 25c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Continue firm at \$1.07½@1.10 for packer lambs, and 95c.@\$1.05 for shearlings, as to salting, etc., with other varieties unchanged.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Buyers continue to keep out of the market for common varieties, and consequently no business is being effected. Arrivals keep moderate and supplies therefore accumulate slowly. The "Caracas" is in with only 934 Puerto Cabellos, etc. The stock on hand is estimated at only 51,000, consisting of 21,276 Bogotas, etc., 11,261 Central Americans, etc., 14,319 Puerto Cabellos, etc., and 4,123 Orinocos. There are a number of wet salted Mexicans and Cubans, etc., of which estimated holdings are not given. Brokers are anxious to get something started, and are soliciting tanners to make some kinds of bids, even at material reductions from the nominal quotations of late, but tanners are not disposed to make any offers at any price.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—There is no business reported in anything. Some commission houses would be disposed to accept reason-

able bids on recent arrivals of Mexicans rather than let drafts go unpaid, but it is difficult to find buyers, and some tanners who were operating a while ago are apparently not showing any interest now. River Plates continue to be offered quite freely, especially mataderos, but no business is located in these. Some parties are now offering these hides on a new basis which makes it an easy matter for buyers to operate if they wish to, but buyers are very bearish and some of them continue to talk that they expect to get the regular kinds of mataderos around 8c. per pound. Some parties are now offering mataderos, etc., on a c. i. f. basis, with raw insurance paid and draft payable by the purchaser when the hides arrive here, but as to how it is arranged for the shipper at the River Plate to receive the money is not explained. The European war has created panic conditions in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, and these countries are much more affected than the United States.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—The demand seems to continue for spreadies, and a sale has been made of July to January salting spready steers by one packer amounting to about a car a month, or about six cars in all, at the advanced price of 21¼c. Nothing has been done in other kinds, but there is very little to offer as most packers are sold to a standstill.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Since the sales of buffs in the West at 17¼c. the market here has shown a slightly easier disposition in certain spots, and some Pennsylvania dealers who were formerly holding at 17½c. for their buffs are now offering to sell at 17¼c. It cannot be learned, however, that any business has been done. Some of these Pennsylvania buffs offered at 17¼c. are only 50@51 lbs. average, and consist of choice all short-haired hides. While on the one hand offerings of hides are very moderate, the demand from tanners is limited, and ever since the meeting of upper leather tanners in Buffalo there has been an even more general disposition shown to keep out of the market. It is believed that a further curtailment in the working in of hides is being practiced by upper leather tanners, and some yards are reported to be practically closed down altogether. Extremes are in more demand than anything else, and it is reported that some tanners who formerly tanned calfskins exclusively are inquiring for extremes. Last confirmed sales here of regular good lots of extremes were at 18½c. selected, but up to 19c. is being asked. Some reports from Boston state that a car of Canadian extremes sold there at 18c. flat, and also that a car of 25@60-lb. New Englands sold at 17¼c. flat. Some little parcels of hides are still being picked up at low prices. One buyer reports purchasing three lots of 25-lb. and up hides, aggregating 800 in all, at 15¼c. for one parcel and 15¾c. flat for the other two. It is believed these hides were picked up at Canadian points. Some little parcels of New York State hides are picked up at 15½@16c. flat.

**CALFSKINS.**—Although most holders continue to talk high prices, most tanners remain out of the market and evidently prefer not to buy at all than pay the rates generally asked.

## European.

There are some reports here that auction sales are still being held in Germany, and that at some sales around August 15 hides suitable for making military leather advanced about 15 per cent. There are offerings of hides and calfskins from Denmark on a c. i. f. basis, with war risks paid and drafts payable when the goods arrive here. High prices are talked, especially on calfskins, and \$1.60 is asked for 6-lb. average Swedish skins.



# Chicago Section

Looks like a bumper crop year for the reaper whose name is Death.

"Judicious" marketing of livestock is still advised by—livestock interests!

Speaking of power of resistance—they didn't force President Wilson into war.

Close to 11 cents for cattle afoot doesn't look like cheap pork chops, do it?

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,250 net to the buyer.

Sepoys, Africans, Japanese, Turks, etc., all help give the thing color, anyhow.

The Chicago Board of Trade will be closed Wednesday, September 9, primary election day.

Yep! he's a big guy, all right, but not quite big enough to run the European war off'n the front page.

September 7, Labor Day, will be observed by all marts, including the stock yards and the Board of Trade.

The sorest goof of the bunch is the lad who has to put on his shoes and go to school. Gee, but he's humped!

One candidate runs ON his record, while another runs AWAY from his'n. Both have an equal chance for election.

This "War Lord" stuff in practice is not nearly as comfortable as in theory, the innocent bystander would conclude.

A has the straw lid! Different kinds of shaven, unshaven and unkempt kellys will replace it on the masculine bean.

The Carstens Packing Company, Tacoma, Wash., suffered a million dollar fire on September 1. No doubt they will rebuild.

What General Sherman said about war was inadequate. That is, as applicable today, it is six or seven hells, and then some!

The great majority of our brokers declare business better than ever it was, and look for further improvement. And why not?

The jacketed milk can has made its bow. Why not a thermos tenderloin can and pork loin or other fresh meats barrel? It can be did, and it would pay.

T. R. is now referred to as "cutting grass," "sawing wood," "mending fences" and sich. What's become of that 99 per cent. Mars stuff he used to exhibit?

Willum Jennings is peace personified until some one says, "Roger Sullivan!" Then the Hon. Willum wants to fight and doesn't have to be forced, nuther!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.61 cents per pound.

The modern bullet makes a nice clean little hole in the anatomy of anyone getting in its way. The hole, however, is big enough

to let all your interest in life ooze out in short order.

Uncle Sam oughter be able to make up quite an army of ex-candidates after September 9, but they wouldn't be quite as patriotic, probably, then as now. They just exude patriotism now.

This war thing seems to have put "The Bucking Broncho River," "The Man Eating Perch," "The Lizzie Turtle," "Armageddon" and "The Ananias Club" plumb outa business, even as side shows.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company shows net earnings of \$4,960,000 for the year ending June 30. This is probably the biggest concern of its kind in the world. Look to your fertilizer.

Praying to the Lord to help 'em knock the block off'n the other fellow looks like running it into the ground. It would seem to the ordinary mortal that the Lord is no fight fan, trainer, second or backer of scrappers. And the devil smiles!

Dr. Paul A. Mollan, government veterinarian, is now making an educational tour through Indiana instructing farmers and stock raisers how to avoid the dreaded hog cholera, which he estimates causes an annual loss of \$70,000,000 to the country.

For a peaceable rooster who was forced into the scrap, Emp. Bill was singularly well prepared. Aside from neutral tinted uniforms no one knew of, he had his army ready for action on the Belgian frontier before war was officially declared. Just happened that way.

Feed experts—that is provision, lard and grain experts—seem to think the old world will need all the stuff we have; hence they look for much higher prices. Now, what the old world may want, and what can be delivered, is another question, worthy of some consideration.

Now is the time for the United States to get busy and secure all the foreign business and investments here possible to obtain—and the possibility is immense. The much-talked-of American merchant marine seems to be at last assured, and ships sailing under the American flag are safe from molestation.

## SWIFT EMPLOYEES' PICNIC.

Swift & Company's City Market employees' picnic at Glenwood Park, Ill., on Saturday, August 29, was a grand success, so much so it may be now considered an institution. Besides the city market employees, a large number from the different departments in the general offices attended, including Harold Swift, and everybody had a most enjoyable time.

The prizes given in the athletic events were of exceptional quality and heartily contested for. The weather was everything to be desired, and everybody landed home in good time and perfectly happy.

Swift & Company made a free distribution of 300 pounds of Premium frankfurts, which were served "red-hot" all day. This seemed to be the most popular spot on the picnic grounds.

In event No. 16—the largest number in an employee's family—two salesmen, F. G. Gerlach and C. E. Zoll, tied, each having seven children. Duplicate prizes were given to each.

The list of committees in charge is as follows:

Committee on Arrangements.—James R. Hills, chairman; A. M. Kuehne, H. McDowell.

Committee on Introductions.—M. G. Midgough, chairman; E. L. Ward, James R. Hills, Morgan Weed, H. McDowell, James Cozzens, A. M. Kuehne.

Committee on Music and Dancing.—E. C. Fricke, chairman; J. R. White, J. A. Russell. Committee on Games and Athletic Events.—H. McDowell, chairman; O. G. Miller, W. K. Dyas, W. J. Russell, Sr.

Committee on Finance.—A. M. Kuehne, chairman; H. McDowell, James Cozzens.

Committee on Transportation.—James R. Hills, chairman.

Employees' Benefit Association.—F. B. McAdow.

Employees' Medical Department.—Dr. W. H. Lipman.

The athletic events were as follows: (1) 100-yard dash for managers; (2) 100-yard dash for salesmen and housemen; (3) 100-yard dash for officers; (4) 100-yard dash for drivers and shipping clerks; (5) 50-yard dash for boys under 12 years, non-employees; (6) 100-yard dash for boys 12 to 16 years, non-employees; (7) 50-yard dash for girls 9 to 12 years, non-employees; (8) 100-yard dash for girls 12 to 16 years, non-employees; (9) 50-yard dash for young ladies, employees and visitors; (10) 50-yard dash for married ladies, visitors; (11) men's shoe race; (12) ladies' shoe race; (13) 100-yard three-legged race for employees; (14) 50-yard race for fat men, must be over 200 lbs., for employees; (15) tug-of-war; (16) employee with largest number of his immediate family at picnic.

The winners, respectively first and second, were: 1, W. McDonough, Ed Talbot; 2, C. E. Westberg, S. Schaunloffel; 3, Lisy, Clovers; 4, Malczewski, O'Connor; 5, H. Allan, Royal Naegele; 6, Robert Kannan, Walter Lempy; 7, Rose Burke, Helen Gardner; 8, Viola Dreblow, Florence Moran; 9, Henrietta Mallan, Sophia Beck; 10, Mrs. Charleston, Mrs. Strachar; 11, J. Cannon, H. J. Ross; 12, Mrs. Billings, Mrs. McGurie; 13, Hamilton and Ross, Naegele and Jeffrey; 14, Kennedy, Powers; 15, Powers, Birmingham; 16, F. G. Gerlach, C. E. Zoll.

H. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
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## SUPREME ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

tower way above all others

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Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.  
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

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Provision Department

**MORRIS & COMPANY**

**CHICAGO**

U. S. YARDS

#### CIVILIZATION.

Cosmic voice and sense sublime,  
Evolution from the mite to man.  
Symptom of the thought Divine,  
Dull as his own dollar mark.  
Commingle of the sun and clay,  
At once the dread and hope of things.  
Radiant brow in sewer steeped,  
Solar man, subman of slime.  
Struggling ever 'gainst himself—  
All other enemies o'ercome—  
On, the strife of inner man  
To stifle self—the superman!  
Perpetuated paradox.  
Invents to raise his living base,  
Staggered by the living cost;  
Proclaiming all the laws of peace  
While plunging all the world in war.  
Unselfish in his selfishness  
And selfish in his self-restraint.  
Master of his mysteries—  
Myst'ry of the Master Mind?—  
Keeper of his own blood kin,  
Betrayed of his brother's mate.  
Will God forgive him finally?  
Aye, God made man to learn of Him,  
All-Source of Might, the Merciful.  
Most of pleasure, least of pain,  
Our simple sum of earthly effort.  
Subduing self we civilize.

—F. A. Murray.

#### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN EUROPE.

(Continued from page 32.)

able, such, for example, as the quality of oil made, it would not seem advisable for Americans to undertake the manufacture of strictly undecorticated cake to meet that end of the demand, because that would put them in the midst of international competition in low-grade cake; from which they are now free.

Germany is making undecorticated Egyptian cake on an increasing scale, and exporting most of it to England, which is the only country with any well-developed taste for it.

#### Laws Governing English Feeds.

The marketing of middling low-grade American meals might be made easy and profitable through the medium of compound cakes, in which form the question of appearance and the admixture of hulls, and even lint, is of small moment, because all of these may be masked by the use of other materials, notably molasses. All that is necessary in the English trade is to make the cakes from good, sound material possessing the analysis of protein and fat claimed, say, 20 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively.

In substance the requirements of the English feed laws are as follows:

A feed must be made from sound materials, suitable for the purpose.

The content of albuminoids (protein) and fat must be declared and guaranteed.

An invoice may be demanded for each purchase; such invoice must name the goods and declare the content of albuminoids and fat.

There are no "legal definitions" of feed, such as exist in some parts of the United States, but the names used for feeds must not be misleading; for example, one may not legally call an article linseed cake that has been compounded from a number of substances, even though linseed be among the number.

Any statement made about a feed by a manufacturer or dealer in a letter invoice, letterhead, billhead, tag, circular, or any form of advertising is legally construed to be a guarantee.

It is not required that the ingredients be declared, so long as they are of generally recognized feeding value; but if other materials are used, sawdust, for example, such ingredients must be specified on invoice and other descriptive matter.

The authorities reserve the right to determine, by analysis or otherwise, what ingredients shall be deemed unsuitable.

Any American meals or hulls made from sound seed would be legally recognized as acceptable ingredients. It remains to offer these products in such form as to be acceptable to the feeder himself. With the American process of milling it would be impossible and undesirable to supply from the cottonseed meal itself the 10 per cent. of oil wanted in a compound, but this oil could be obtained in other ways. Rice bran is cheap and often contains 10 to 15 per cent. oil. It might be well even to grind up a little whole delinted or sea-island seed to augment the oil. An infinite variety of formulas might be used, depending upon price and availability of materials. As there is no legal restriction on the amount of fiber in a feed, the range of materials is very wide. It will be seen, of course, that too much fiber would reduce the amount of nitrogen-free extract, and while no statement as to the content of this element is legally required, it nevertheless figures in the theoretical valuation of all feedstuffs and would eventually have its bearing on the price obtainable for the compound.

An idea of what might be compounded in a place like New Orleans is shown by the following formula for making 1 short ton of compound cake:

Ingredients.	Weight. Pounds.	Cost.		Analysis.		Protein in com- pound. Pounds.	Fat in com- pound. Pounds.
		Per ton.	Total.	Protein. Per cent.	Fat. Per cent.		
Cottonseed meal	500	\$24.00	\$0.60	36	7	258	56
Cottonseed, sea island or delinted	300	22.60	3.30	17	20	51	60
Rice bran	700	16.00	5.60	12	12	84	84
Molasses	200	14.00	1.40	..	..	..	..
Total	2,000		\$19.90	..	..	423	200

(To be continued.)

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 24	18,421	1,333	31,563	37,332
Tuesday, Aug. 25	6,003	1,030	13,947	30,410
Wednesday, Aug. 26	13,574	1,324	27,052	30,656
Thursday, Aug. 27	3,284	774	19,813	34,244
Friday, Aug. 28	1,530	281	13,557	9,368
Saturday, Aug. 29	433	20	7,530	356
Total last week	43,955	4,762	113,462	148,366
Previous week	52,209	7,736	91,501	95,288
Cor. time, 1913	51,691	4,246	133,142	133,678
Cor. time, 1912	41,946	4,690	99,099	143,744

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 24	5,218	19	4,649	6,869
Tuesday, Aug. 25	2,261	65	1,023	9,190
Wednesday, Aug. 26	3,167	262	3,281	8,263
Thursday, Aug. 27	3,377	56	2,753	12,219
Friday, Aug. 28	1,082	30	2,563	11,886
Saturday, Aug. 29	21	7	1,833	1,741
Total last week	17,126	439	16,104	50,158
Previous week	22,209	418	12,376	12,601
Cor. time, 1913	23,183	476	45,138	28,132
Cor. time, 1912	41,946	4,690	25,878	31,369

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 29, 1914	1,469,759	4,291,311	3,307,445
Same period, 1913	1,503,799	4,812,961	3,110,014

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Aug. 29, 1914	368,000
Previous week	365,000
Cor. week, 1913	442,000
Cor. week, 1912	303,000
Total year to date	15,235,000
Same period, 1913	16,232,000

## Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 29, 1914	142,200	264,400	335,000
Week ago	154,100	251,100	252,500
Year ago	199,200	346,600	295,100
Two years ago	152,500	231,000	295,500

## Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to Aug. 22 and same period a year ago:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle	3,756,000	4,393,000
Hogs	10,846,000	12,326,000
Sheep	7,391,000	6,945,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending Aug. 29, 1914:	
Armour & Co.	14,300	
Swift & Co.	13,900	
S. & S. Co.	8,900	
Morris & Co.	8,100	
Hammann Co.	7,800	
Western P. Co.	7,000	
Anglo-American	5,000	
Independent P. Co.	6,100	
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	5,200	
Roberts & Oak	2,700	
Brennan P. Co.	5,000	
Miller & Hart	3,300	
Others	8,200	
Totals	95,500	
Previous week	84,700	
1913	105,700	
1912	73,900	
Total year to date	3,492,100	
Same period last year	3,976,900	

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$9.20	\$9.00	\$5.30	\$7.65
Previous week	9.10	9.05	5.60	8.20
Cor. week, 1913	8.40	8.20	4.40	7.80
Cor. week, 1912	8.05	8.48	3.90	6.85
Cor. week, 1911	7.00	7.23	3.55	6.00

## CATTLE

Steers, good to choice heavy	\$9.50@10.60
Steers, fair to good	8.00@9.50
Yearlings, good to choice	8.50@10.00
Inferior steers	7.00@8.00
Stockers	6.00@7.25
Feeding steers	7.25@7.85
Medium to good beef cows	5.75@7.00
Stock cows	4.75@5.75
Fair to choice heifers	6.50@8.50
Stock heifers	5.50@6.75
Good to choice cows	5.75@7.90
Common to good cutters	4.75@5.50

Fair to good canners	4.00@4.85
Butcher bulls	6.75@7.25
Bologna bulls	5.75@6.20
Good to choice heavy calves	9.00@11.00
Heavy calves	7.50@9.00

## HOGS.

Fair to fancy lights	\$9.35@9.55
Prime light butchers, 200-230 lbs.	9.25@9.50
Prime med. weight butchers, 230-270 lbs.	9.15@9.40
Prime heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.	9.15@9.35
Butcher mixed	9.00@9.25
Mixed heavy packing	8.70@9.10
Heavy packing	8.60@9.00
Boars	3.00@4.50
*Stags	8.25@9.50

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Native ewes	\$4.25@5.25
Native wethers	4.90@5.40
Western ewes	4.50@5.35
Western wethers	5.00@5.50
Western yearlings	5.00@6.50
Native yearlings	5.75@6.15
Native lambs	7.00@7.50
Range lambs	7.00@7.75
Feeding lambs	6.50@7.00
Runks	3.00@3.75
Rebreeding ewes	4.70@5.85
Rebreeding yearling ewes	6.00@6.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	\$20.70	\$20.70	\$20.57½	\$20.60
January	22.50	22.60	22.45	22.60

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	10.60	10.10	10.00	10.05
October	10.22½	10.32½	10.20	10.30
January	10.70	10.80	10.70	10.77½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	12.37½	12.47½	12.37½	12.45
October	12.02½	12.15	12.02½	12.02½
January	11.40	11.47½	11.40	11.47½

## MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September				\$20.55
January	22.65	22.60	22.65	\$22.82½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	10.10	10.25	10.07½	\$10.22½
October	10.35	10.47½	10.32½	\$10.42½
January	10.85	11.00	10.95	\$11.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September				12.52½
October	12.17½	12.40	12.17½	12.40
January	11.52½	11.67½	11.52½	\$11.67½

## TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September				20.00
January	22.80	22.90	22.55	22.72½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	10.20	10.22½	10.15	\$10.15
October	10.37½	10.45	10.35	10.37½
January	11.10	11.10	10.82½	10.87½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September				12.60
October	12.47½	12.52½	12.35	\$12.37½
January	11.62½	11.75	11.60	\$11.67½

## WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September				20.00
January	22.62½	22.72½	22.45	\$22.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	10.15	10.15	10.05	10.05
October	10.40	10.40	10.20	10.22½
January	10.90	10.90	10.75	\$10.77½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September				12.50
October	12.30	12.32½	12.22½	\$12.22½
January	11.62½	11.70	11.57½	\$11.60

## THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September				20.00
January	22.25	22.57½	22.15	22.45

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	10.00	10.07½	9.95	\$10.07½
October	10.17½	10.22½	10.05	\$10.20
January	10.75	10.85	10.72½	10.82½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	12.35	12.35	12.25	12.25
October	12.15	12.15	11.97½	\$12.00
January	11.55	11.62½	11.45	11.55

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September				
January	22.45	23.15	22.45	22.97

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	10.10	10.15	10.07	10.15
October	10.15	10.27	10.15	\$10.27
January	10.80	11.00	10.77	\$11.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	12.35	12.50	12.35	\$12.50
October	12.05	12.22	12.02	12.22
January	11.52	11.80	11.47	\$11.70

†Bld. †Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast	18	@23
Native Sirloin Steaks	22	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks	50	@35
Native Pot Roasts	14	@17
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Biskets, Native	16	@16
Corned Rumps, Native	16	@16
Corned Ribs	18	@12½
Corned Flanks	10	@10
Round Steaks	20	@25
Round Roasts	18	@20
Shoulder Steaks	18	@18
Shoulder Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	18	@12½
Rollad Roast	18	@20

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	20	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy	15	@18
Legs, fancy	22	@25
Stew	22	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	18	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	35	@35
Chops, French, each	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs	16	@18
Stew	8	@10
Shoulders	18	@12½
Hind Quarters	16	@18
Fore Quarters	12	@14
Rib and Loin Chops	20	@22
Shoulder Chops	14	@16

## Pork.

Pork Loin	18	@20
Pork Chops	20	@22
Pork Shoulders	16	@18
Pork Tenders	18	@38
Pork Butts	18	@18
Spare Ribs	14	@14
Pigs' Heads	8	@8
Leaf Lard	12½	@12½

## Veal.

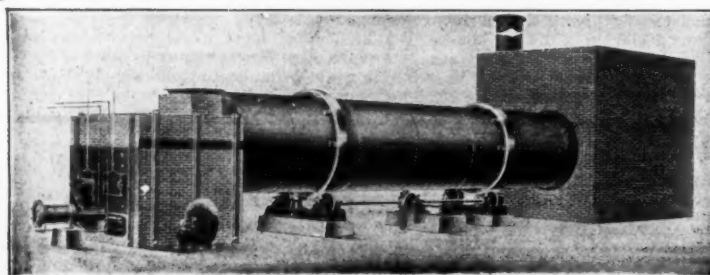
Hind Quarters	18	@22
Fore Quarters	12½	@14
Legs	18	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	16	@18
Cutlets	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@25

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet	7	@7
Tallow	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.	1.00	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	18	@18
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacon)	65	@65
Kips	15	@15

Watch Page 48  
for  
Business Chances

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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**American Process Co.**  
68 William St., - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Good native steers	14 1/4 @ 14 1/2
Native steers, medium	13 1/2 @ 14
Hedders, good	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cows	12 1/4 @ 13
Hind Quarters, choice	12 1/2 @ 13
Fore Quarters, choice	12 1/4 @ 13

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Chunks	10 @ 10 1/2
Boneless Chunks	10 @ 10 1/2
Medium Plates	8 1/2 @ 9
Steer Plates	9 @ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	12 1/2 @ 13
Steer Rounds	12 1/4 @ 13
Cow Loins	14 @ 15
Steer Loins, Heavy	14 @ 15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	24 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	19 @ 20
Strip Loins	13 1/2 @ 14
Shoulder Clods	13 @ 14
Rolls	13 1/2 @ 14
Rump Butts	13 @ 14
Trimblings	10 1/2 @ 11
Shank	7 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	12 1/2 @ 13
Cow Ribs, Heavy	14 1/2 @ 15
Steer Ribs, Light	12 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	22 @ 23
Loin Ends, steer, native	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 13
Flank Steak	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hind Shanks	7 @ 8

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 9
Hearts	17 1/2 @ 18
Tongues	17 @ 18
Sweetbreads	25 @ 26
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	5 1/2 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	8 @ 9
Brains	8 @ 9
Kidneys, each	6 1/2 @ 7

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 @ 13
Light Carcass	15 @ 16
Good Carcass	16 @ 17
Good Saddle	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Medium Racks	13 @ 14
Good Hocks	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 9
Sweetbreads	50 @ 55
Calif Livers	26 @ 27
Heads, each	25 @ 26

## Lambs.

Good Cawl	12 1/2 @ 13
Round Dressed Lambs	13 1/2 @ 14
Saddles, Cawl	14 @ 15
R. D. Lamb Racks	12 @ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	11 1/2 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	16 @ 17
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @ 21
Lamb Tongues, each	14 @ 15
Lamb Kidneys, each	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10 @ 11
Good Sheep	11 @ 12
Medium Saddle	10 @ 11
Good Saddle	11 @ 12
Good Racks	11 @ 12
Medium Racks	10 @ 11
Mutton Legs	12 @ 13
Mutton Loins	9 @ 10
Mutton Stew	8 @ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	24 @ 25
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 11

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 1/2 @ 14
Pork Loins	16 @ 17
Leaf Lard	12 @ 13
Tenderloins	29 @ 30
Space Ribs	10 @ 11
Butts	14 @ 15
Hocks	10 @ 11
Trimblings	10 @ 11
Extra Lean Trimblings	16 @ 17
Tails	8 1/2 @ 9
Snouts	6 @ 7
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	9 @ 10
Blade Bones	9 @ 10
Blade Meat	10 @ 11
Check Meat	9 @ 10
Hog livers, per lb.	5 @ 6
Neck Bones	4 @ 5
Skinned Shoulders	13 1/2 @ 14
Pork Hearts	9 @ 10
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	5 1/2 @ 6
Pork Tongues	14 @ 15
Slip Bones	6 @ 7
Tail Bones	7 @ 8
Brains	4 1/2 @ 5
Backfat	11 @ 12
Fams	18 1/2 @ 19
Casas	16 @ 17
Bellies	17 @ 18
Scandlers	13 1/2 @ 14

## SAUSAGE.

Columbian Cloth Bologna	13 @ 14
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2

Choice Bologna	16 @ 17
Frankfurters	15 @ 16
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11 1/2 @ 12
Tongue	15 1/2 @ 16
Mixed Sausage	15 @ 16
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	19 1/2 @ 20
New England Sausage	20 @ 21
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	20 @ 21
Special Compressed Ham	20 @ 21
Berliner Sausage	17 1/2 @ 18
Boneless Butts in casings	28 1/2 @ 29
Oxford Butts in casings	23 1/2 @ 24
Polish Sausage	14 1/2 @ 15
Garlic Sausage	14 1/2 @ 15
Country Smoked Sausage	17 1/2 @ 18
Farm Sausage	17 @ 18
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	14 1/2 @ 15
Pork Sausage, short link	15 @ 16
Boneless Pigs' Feet	10 1/2 @ 11
Luncheon Roll	19 1/2 @ 20
Philadelphia Leaf	21 @ 22
Jellied Roll	21 @ 22

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	28 1/2 @ 29
Gyuman Salami (new)	23 1/2 @ 24
Italian Salami	28 1/2 @ 29
Holsteiner	21 1/2 @ 22
Mettwurst, New	23 1/2 @ 24
Farmer	23 1/2 @ 24

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked, large cans, 50	6.75 @ 7
Smoked, small cans, 50	6.25 @ 6.50
Bologna, small cans, 50	6.00 @ 6.25
Frankfort, large cans, 50	6.75 @ 7
Frankfort, small cans, 50	6.25 @ 6.50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 13
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	9.35 @ 10
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50 @ 13
Pickled Ox Livers, in 200-lb. barrels	17.25 @ 18
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	17.25 @ 18
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	41.50 @ 42

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15 @ 4.25
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	15.00 @ 15.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	35.00 @ 36

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.75
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	7.25 @ 7.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	14.00 @ 14.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	24.50 @ 25
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Plate Beef	— @ —
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	— @ —
Mess Pork, old	25.00 @ 26
Clear Fat Racks	26.50 @ 27
Family Back Pork	26.00 @ 27
Bean Pork	21.00 @ 22

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	13 1/2 @ 14
Leaf lard	12 1/2 @ 13
Lard substitutes, tes.	9 1/2 @ 10
Lard, compound	9 1/2 @ 10
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	62 @ 63
Cook's and bakers' shortening, tubs	12 1/2 @ 13
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	— @ —

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	14 1/2 @ 15
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	15 1/2 @ 16
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	15 @ 16
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	16 1/2 @ 17
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	16 @ 17
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	16 @ 17
Flat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	12 1/2 @ 13
Regular Plates	12 1/2 @ 13
Clear Plates	12 1/2 @ 13
Butts	10 @ 11
Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more.	— @ —

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	20 1/2 @ 21
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	20 1/4 @ 21
Skinned Hams	21 1/2 @ 22
Casas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	15 1/2 @ 16
Casas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	15 @ 16
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	15 @ 16
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	27 1/2 @ 28
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	20 1/2 @ 21
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	22 1/2 @ 23
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	16 1/2 @ 17
Dried Beef Sides	28 1/2 @ 29
Dried Beef Butts	31 1/2 @ 32
Dried Beef Knuckles	29 1/2 @ 30
Dried Beef Outsides	28 1/2 @ 29
Regular Botted Hams	29 1/2 @ 30
Smoked Botted Hams	22 1/2 @ 23
Botted Calas	22 1/2 @ 23
Cooked Loin Rolls	32 @ 33
Cooked Botted Shoulder	22 1/2 @ 23

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	21 @ 22
Export Rounds	30 @ 31
Middles, per set	70 @ 71
Beef bungs, per piece	24 @ 25
Beef weasands	7 @ 8
Beef bladders, medium	55 @ 56
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	80 @ 81
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 71
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	19 @ 20
Hog bungs, large, mediums	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	1.20 @ 1.25
Imported medium wide sheep casings	1.00 @ 1.05
Imported medium sheep casings	1.00 @ 1.05
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 5

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.12 @ 3.15
Horn meal, per unit	2.75 @ 2.80
Concentrated tankage	2.60 @ 2.65
Ground tankage, 12%	2.95 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.95 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.80 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	23.00 @ 24.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.50 @ 22.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	4.00 @ 4.05

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	240.00 @ 250.00
Horns, black, per ton	26.00 @ 27.00
Horns, striped, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	53.00 @ 55.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 30.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.07 1/2 @ 10.10
Prime steam, loose	9.85 @ 9.90
Leaf	11 1/2 @ 12
Compound	9 @ 9 1/4
Neutral lard	13 @ 13 1/4

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	12 @ 12 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	11 @ 11 1/2
Tallow	11 1/2 @ 12
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Grease, A white	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Extra lard oil	68 @ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 62
No. 1 lard oil	54 @ 56
No. 2 lard oil	52 @ 54
Oleo oil, extra	14 @ 14 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	13 1/2 @ 14
Oleo stock	11 @ 12
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	5.30 @ 5.35
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 7

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/4 @ 8
Prime city	7 3/4 @ 8
No. 1 country	7 @ 7 1/4
Packers' Prime	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4

## GREASES.

White, choice	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "B"	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
House	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Brown	5 @ 5 1/4
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Garbage grease	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Glycerine, C. P.	27 @ 27 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Glycerine, candle	18 @ 18 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., least	49 @ 50
P. S. Y., soap grade	48 @ 48 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2.30 @ 2.40
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.10 @ 1.15

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	80 @ 82
Oak pork barrels	85 @ 87
Lard tierces	1.05 @ 1.10

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	8 @ 8
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 8
Borax	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	2.25 @ 2.30
Ashton, car lots	2.00 @ 2.05
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.50
English packing, car lots	1.25 @ 1.30
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.30
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.80
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40 @ 1.45

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, September 2.

Monday's run of 19,685 cattle included about 6,000 westerns, and the trade on the choice native beefs, selling, say, from \$9.75 up, ruled strong, in fact, specialties were a little higher, several loads of "top notchers" selling at \$10.85@10.90 per cwt. They, of course, were in a class by themselves and were something exceptionally well finished. Under \$9.75 it was a steady market, although the trade was very slow on the common, medium and pretty fair natives which met with considerable competition from the liberal supply of westerns. Tuesday's run of 3,400 cattle included but a few hundred head of western rangers and the market, while rather quiet in tone, was nevertheless steady at Monday's general level of values. Wednesday's run of 15,500 cattle included about 2,000 Westerns, making a total of 38,500 cattle for the first three days of the week, which is just about the same as we had during the same period a week ago. The trade ruled strong on the choice cattle, while other kinds were fully steady at Monday's general level of values and no great change in the situation is looked for in the near future. Choice cattle will be scarce and likely gradually work a little higher, while, on the other kinds, we believe we can expect a fairly well sustained market.

In quoting the market 25c. higher on cow-stuff and 25 to 50c. higher on heifers, especially the medium grades, it is proper to explain that the improvement referred to has been a gradual but persistent recovery of the decline that took place in the market a couple of weeks ago on everything but canners and cutters, they having never suffered any loss and consequently have not shown any notable appreciation this week. But, as repeatedly stated in these columns, canners and cutters are the center of attraction and have sold very high all summer. The bull market has also reacted and is fully 25c. higher than two weeks ago and the calf market is back again to the "high spot" in the trade. The demand for feeding cows and stocker and feeding heifers continues very strong, and all in all we can see nothing to it but a well sustained butcher-stuff market for some time to come.

Hog receipts this week lighter than generally expected and the big packing concerns fighting the advance very stubbornly, although we have had fairly good Eastern shipping orders and our market has advanced largely a quarter this week on the choice light and lightweight butcher grades; also some advance in the prime heavy and good mixed kinds, while the plain mixed and heavyweight packing grades have not shown much if any advance, as there is not much competition on this class outside of the big packing concerns. Wednesday's receipts were estimated around 20,000. Prime light and light butcher grades sold largely 10c. higher, mostly in a range of \$9.50@9.70, with the good choice mixed and strongweight butcher grades \$9.35@9.50, while the medium-weight mixed packing carrying some top sold in a range of \$9.10@9.25 with the plain heavyweight packing grades around \$9@9.15. These conditions have brought about a wider range in prices again this week and in all likelihood will show a still further range in values during the next thirty to sixty days, as the percentage of packing hogs will be more pronounced, while the choice and fancy shipping grades become scarcer. We don't look for any serious breaks for the next sixty days, but at the same time these hogs are bringing big prices and a little later on hogs undoubtedly will sell to a considerably lower level.

While the downward trend of values in

sheep and lambs continued the first two days of the week, Wednesday's supply (estimated at 25,000 head) was quite a little short of expectations and the trade showed marked improvement, prices ranging 10@15c. higher than the previous session. We quote: Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$7.25@7.50; poor to medium, \$6.75@7; culls, \$5.50@6.50; fat yearlings, \$6.25@6.50; choice wethers, \$5.75@6; good to prime ewes, \$4.75@5; poor to medium, \$4.25@4.50; culls, \$3.50@4; breeding ewes, \$5.75@6. Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$7.65@7.85; fat yearlings, \$6.25@6.50; good to choice wethers, \$5.65@5.85; fat ewes, \$5@5.25; feeding lambs, \$7@7.15; feeding yearlings, \$5.75@6; feeding wethers, \$4.90@5.15; feeding ewes, \$4.25@4.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$6.50@6.75.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., September 2.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending today amounted to 22,500 head, which included 10,100 head on the Quarantine side of the market. There were very few strictly good beef steers offered this week, and there were none that could be classed as prime. The highest price paid was paid today for 3 loads of 1,380 lb. steers, at \$10.15. The market on all kinds is about 10@15c. higher, with most of the offerings going to scale at \$8@9.25. Receipts of Oklahoma steers were a little under normal for the week. Heavy kinds are steady with light weight kinds about 10@15 lower. The top for the week was paid today for a train that averaged 1,059 that brought \$7.40. Heifers sold generally 25@50c. higher for the week. There was not a single load of heifers offered that could be classed as good. A few old head sold as high as \$10, but the bulk of the offerings, which constituted mostly steers and heifers, mixed, sold from \$8.50@9.50. Cows are generally steady. Best heavy beef cows brought up to \$7.75, with the bulk of the offerings at \$6.75@7. Canner cows are 10@15c. higher for the week, most of these going to scale at \$4.75@5.50. At the close veal calves of strictly good quality were selling readily at \$10.75.

Hog prices have been on a steady and continual advance during the entire week, with the exception of today, when the market showed a slight weakness. The week opened with best lights and butchers selling at \$9.35, with the bulk at \$9.10@9.30. By Tuesday the top had reached \$9.65, with the bulk at \$9.35@9.55. Today best offerings brought \$9.60. An active market prevailed during the entire week, order buyers being the most active element and purchasing nearly all the good hogs. Receipts of hogs for the week amounted to 41,200 head.

Mutton sheep show no change as compared with last week, the good ones going to the killers at \$5. Lambs show weakness at the close, best offerings selling at \$7.75. Earlier in the week, however, best kinds brought \$8 to the city butcher and up to \$7.90 to the packers. Clearance generally has been good on account of the small receipts, 6,100 sheep were received on the market this week.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 1, 1914.

Buyers made an effort to get cattle lower today, but sales were mostly steady, stock cattle and feeders selling strong. Receipts were 12,000 head. Prime finished cattle have been scarce this week, and sold readily. Two droves brought \$10.35, top so far this week, but salesmen say they expect something to sell around \$10.60 before the end of the week. Illinois feeder buyers, who apparently have

faith in the market ahead, paid up to \$9 for Kansas grass steers, weighing 1,250 pounds, this week. This competition helped sales on native grass steers, fleshy feeders selling from \$8 upwards. Total receipts are only one-half as large as a year ago since the first of last week, which is a point favoring sellers here. At this time last year drouth cattle were running at full tide. Quarantine receipts show the approach of the end of the season, as quality is very ordinary, steers largely at \$5.50 to \$6.00, cows \$4.75 to \$6. Panhandle cattle are starting pretty well this week, and will be moving freely next week and thereafter; Colorado cattle will not start till the last week in September. Prime cattle are booked for substantial advances.

Hogs are 5c. higher today, ten or a dozen loads selling at the top price, \$9.35, and bulk of sales ranging from \$9.15 to \$9.35. Order buyers paid \$9.30 to \$9.35 for a good many hogs, and packers afterwards paid up to the top. Receipts are 10,000 today, and it is a notable fact that when a fair run materializes packers buy most willingly, indicating a desire for much material on their part.

Sheep and lambs sold steady today, receipts 15,000 head. Salesmen say they can detect strength coming later in the week. No choice lambs are here today, top \$7.25, some little 61 pound Utahs selling at \$7.20, with a 20 per cent. cut to feeder buyers at \$6.75. Since the rains last week, a strong country demand has developed, which is apt to increase. Fat ewes sell around \$5, wethers \$5.40, breeding ewes up to \$4.75.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., September 1.

Cattle receipts are running about the same as at this time last year, supplies for the month of August being 75,000 head, as against 76,619 head a year ago. So far this year compared with last there has been a decrease of 26,500 head. Choice native beefs have been scarce and firm of late, while western grassers, that constitute 90 per cent. of the offerings, are selling 40@60c. lower than ten days or two weeks ago. Native yearlings brought \$10.15 today, while it takes prime grass beefs to bring \$8.50 and the bulk of the range beef is selling around \$7@7.50, while Texas and common steers sell down around \$6@6.50. Butcher and beef cows have been slow and unsatisfactory sellers right along at prices fully half a dollar lower than ten days ago, while canners and cutters, as well as stock cows and heifers, are in active demand and strong. Range of prices is practically from \$4 to \$7, with the bulk of the fair to good kinds around \$5@6. Veal calves are fully steady at \$7.50@10.50 and there is a good outlet and a firm market for bulls at \$4.75@7.25.

Hogs are not coming as freely as a year ago. August receipts were 138,000 head, as compared with 185,000 last August, and there has been a decrease in receipts so far this year of 183,000 head. Prices have been holding up well notwithstanding the onslaughts of the buyers and the market is fully 25c. higher than a week ago. There were only about 9,000 head here today and prices were a shade lower. Tops brought \$9.20 against \$9.05 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trade was at \$8.90@9.10, as against \$8.75@8.80 a week ago.

The run of sheep and lambs has been very heavy, August receipts being 365,000 head, as against 293,000 head a year ago, the increase for the year to date amounting to 250,000 head. Prices have been working steadily lower for some time in spite of free buying by both packers and feeders. In fact, values are at the low point of the season. Fat lambs are selling at \$7@7.40, yearlings \$5.15@5.90, wethers \$4.80@5.15, and ewes \$4.50@4.90.

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, September 3.—Market dull. Western steam, \$10.65; Middle West, \$10.40 @10.50; city steam, 10 1/4 c. nom.; refined Continent, \$11.10; South American, \$11.60; Brazil, kegs, \$12.50; compound, 8 1/2 @8 3/4 c. nom.

Thursday's cables; today's unreceived.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 3.—Copro fabrique, 95 fr.; peanut fabrique, 78 1/2 fr.; edible, 95 fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, September 3.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, —; pork, prime mess, —; shoulders, square, 76s.; New York, 74s.; picnic, 65s.; hams, long, 82s.; American cut, 81s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 82s.; long clear, 82s.; short backs, 75s.; bellies, clear, 84s. Lard, spot prime, 55s. American refined contract, 56s.; 28-lb. boxes, 56s. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 30s. 6d.; choice, 33s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 72s. Tallow, Australian (at London), —.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was very quiet, with prices easier with the lower hog market.

### Stearine.

The market was dull and steady at 11c. for oleo.

### Tallow.

Prices continue very steady for all grades, but trade is light. City is quoted at 6 1/4 c. and specials at 6 3/4 c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was again under pressure, and prices declined with further liquidation.

Market closed 15 to 18 points decline, with further liquidation and lower crude markets. Crude sold in Texas down to 36c. Sales, 8,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.02@6.06. Crude, Southeast, \$5.97@5.13. Closing quotations on futures: September, \$6.02@7; October, \$6.12@6.15; November, \$6.05@6.08; December, \$6.08@6.10; January, \$6.11@6.13; February, \$6.12@6.15; March, \$6.19@6.20; April, \$6.20@6.23; good off oil, \$5.95@6.10; off oil, \$5.90@6.06; red off oil, \$5.75@6.06; winter oil, \$6.25@8; summer white oil, \$6.50@8.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 4.—Hog market slow to 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$8.80@9.25; mixed, \$8.65@9.45; heavy, \$8.55@9.30; rough heavy, \$8.55@8.70; Yorkers, \$9.30@9.40; pigs, \$5@8.60; cattle, weak; beefs, \$6.70@10.10; cows and heifers, \$3.75@9.25; Texas steers, \$6.30@7.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.40@8.15; Western, \$7.15@9.20. Sheep market steady: native, \$4.75@5.65; Western, \$5@5.75; yearling, \$5.50@6.40; lambs, \$6@7.75; Western, \$6.25@7.85.

Sioux City, September 4.—Hogs lower, at \$8.60@9.

Buffalo, September 4.—Hogs lower; on sale, \$8.00, at \$9.45@9.70.

Kansas City, September 4.—Hogs slow, at \$8.90@9.25.

South Omaha, September 4.—Hogs lower, at \$8.60@9.

St. Joseph, September 4.—Hogs slow, at \$9@9.25.

Louisville, September 4.—Hogs lower, at \$8.85@9.20.

Indianapolis, September 4.—Hogs higher, at \$9.35@9.45.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	9,000	1,000
Kansas City	300	700	
Omaha	100	6,000	
St. Louis	100	3,500	700
St. Joseph	50	1,800	300
Sioux City	100	4,000	900
St. Paul	1,250	900	
Oklahoma City		200	
Fort Worth	400	200	
Milwaukee		1,501	
Denver	100	100	
Louisville	100	238	301
Detroit		67	
Wichita		592	
Indianapolis	250	3,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	100	1,300	500
Buffalo	400	2,500	800
Cleveland	60	1,000	600
New York	175	489	1,278

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.

Chicago	20,000	30,000	40,000
Kansas City	10,000	7,000	8,400
Omaha	12,000	5,000	40,000
St. Louis	7,900	9,900	4,300
St. Joseph	1,100	3,000	3,000
Sioux City	2,300	3,000	1,200
St. Paul	4,700	3,000	600
Oklahoma City	1,800	1,300	
Fort Worth	2,600	1,000	500
Milwaukee	25	521	50
Denver	2,700	530	
Tulsa		300	
Louisville	1,000	3,899	2,421
Wichita		100	
Indianapolis	750	5,000	
Pittsburgh	2,500	6,000	8,000
Cincinnati	2,800	3,844	2,600
Buffalo	3,500	13,000	7,400
Cleveland	700	3,000	7,000
New York	3,697	7,623	14,340

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

Chicago	4,800	13,000	39,000
Kansas City	12,000	9,500	15,000
Omaha	6,000	7,000	31,000
St. Louis	4,800	9,900	9,100
St. Joseph	1,500	5,000	4,500
Sioux City	900	4,000	1,200
St. Paul	1,600	3,000	600
Oklahoma City	1,900	900	
Fort Worth	2,600	800	500
Milwaukee		1,242	
Denver	100	1,160	1,200
Louisville		704	
Detroit		730	
Wichita		1,669	
Indianapolis	900	8,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	300	3,064	1,200
Buffalo	50	500	800
Boston	7,269	14,554	2,467
Cleveland	40	1,060	400
New York	576	2,843	4,170

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.

Chicago	15,000	20,000	25,000
Kansas City	6,000	6,000	7,000
Omaha	4,000	7,000	16,000
St. Louis	3,800	10,600	2,300
St. Joseph	1,300	3,000	1,500
Sioux City	900	5,000	1,700
St. Paul	1,800	3,000	400
Oklahoma City	700	100	
Fort Worth	3,100	500	300
Milwaukee	50	5,806	
Louisville		1,320	245
Detroit		725	
Wichita		738	
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	700	3,885	2,600
Buffalo	250	2,300	1,400
Cleveland	60	2,000	600
New York	1,674	3,603	5,773

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

Chicago	6,000	15,000	12,000
Kansas City	3,500	5,000	7,000
Omaha	1,400	6,200	15,000
St. Louis	4,300	7,500	3,500
St. Joseph	1,200	7,200	
St. Paul	200	4,000	1,700
Oklahoma City	500	1,600	
Fort Worth	3,500	500	400
Louisville		202	
Cincinnati	1,100	3,200	2,200
Buffalo	450	5,600	2,000
New York	2,218	1,857	6,202

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.

Chicago	2,500	13,000	12,000
Kansas City	500	2,000	5,000
Omaha	700	4,000	7,500
St. Louis	2,500	6,000	1,400
St. Joseph	300	2,800	
Sioux City	100	3,400	200
Fort Worth	2,000	1,000	200
St. Paul	3,000	3,600	3,000
Oklahoma City	600	1,400	50

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1914, are reported as follows:

### Chicago.\*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	4,150	8,900	9,830
Armour & Co.	5,829	14,300	18,562
Swift & Co.	3,989	13,900	47,084
Morris & Co.	4,018	8,100	8,784
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,370	7,800	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby...	1,427	...	...
Total (complete)	26,397	99,161	100,093

Western Packing & Provision Co., 7,000 hogs; Anglo-American Provision Co., 5,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,100 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,700 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,300 hogs; others, 8,200 hogs.

### Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,386	5,427	3,650
Fowler Packing Co.	555	...	1,740
S. & S. Co.	3,432	2,900	4,128
Swift & Co.	6,094	4,975	3,408
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,720	3,896	2,830
Morris & Co.	4,126	3,337	1,822
Blount	524	405	...
Butchers	262	296	32

Bold Packing Co., 875 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 906 cattle; S. Kraus, 530 cattle; L. Meyer, 841 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 258 cattle; M. Rice, 81 cattle; Schwartz, Eolen & Co., 1,412 hogs; E. Storm, 22 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 81 cattle.

### Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,909	7,061	8,493
Swift & Co.	2,309	9,595	17,611
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,205	10,835	15,000
Armour & Co.	2,420	10,439	16,631
Swartz & Co.	...	863	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,357	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 47 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 31 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 70 cattle; Midwest Sale Co., 33 hogs; Kohrs Packing Co., 275 hogs; Omaha Serum Co., 32 hogs; others, 13,202 cattle and 74,326 sheep.

### St. Joseph.\*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,075	4,942	2,533
G. H. Hammond Co.	875	1,944	1,901
Morris & Co.	575	1,884	1,244

### St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,997	5,832	3,149
Swift & Co.	3,948	7,031	3,972
Armour & Co.	3,728	7,141	3,965
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	423	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	769	2,962	420
East Side Packing Co.	93	1,974	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	871	...
Hell Packing Co.	26	1,198	...
Krey Packing Co.	17	733	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	35	207	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	5	375	...
Others	1,653	8,964	2,578

### Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,295	12,386	...
Armour & Co.	1,184	12,819	...
Swift & Co.	...	3,017	...

R. Hurl Packing Co., 154 cattle; The Layton Co., 1,055 hogs; Statter & Co., 45 cattle; Parker, Webb & Co., 353 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 1,060 hogs; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 55 cattle; J. L. Brennan & Co., 63 cattle; others, 7,128 cattle.

\*Incomplete.

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 31, 1914.

	Bees.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,923	3,613	534	3,729
Jersey City	3,042	2,110	29,526	15,237
Central Union	1,716	608	13,932	...
Lehigh Valley	1,713	339	4,342	...
Scatterling	...	138	...	4,000
Totals	8,394	6,806	48,334	22,966
Totals last week	10,623	8,690	58,708	28,132

## WESTERN PACKING PLANT BURNED.

The meat packing plant of the Carstens Packing Company at Tacoma, Wash., which was one of the principal plants of that company, was burned on Tuesday. The main building of the plant was destroyed, and the loss is given in the first advices received as from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. The Carstens company is one of the most active packing concerns in the Far West.



# Retail Section

## CANNOT LIMIT FOOD PRICES.

In connection with an idea somewhat prevalent under the excitement of war conditions, that a food dealer could not put such prices as he chose upon his own property, the Corporation Counsel of New York City has rendered an opinion which is of interest. He informs the Mayor's relief committee that a man's property is his own, and that he can hold it for such price as he desires to set upon it, and cannot be prosecuted for such an act. Only combinations to fix prices are illegal, he says.

"In compliance with your oral request for an opinion upon the subject of the power to control the conduct of individuals in their possession and disposition of food commodities, after such consideration as I have been able to give the matter in the short time limited for a reply, I am constrained to confirm my first impression as expressed to you.

"The control of a commodity, when brought about by acts violative of the laws against monopolies or in conspiracy with others for that purpose, would be illegal, and the statutes which prohibit and punish such acts have been uniformly upheld. On the other hand, the mere holding of foodstuffs by the individual owner thereof and refusal on his part to sell at any particular time, or except at a price fixed by him, would not come within the purview of such laws.

"In the present state of the law and in the light of the attitude of the courts upon the guarantees of the State and federal constitutions with respect to private ownership of property and the necessary incidents of such ownership, I am of opinion that individuals, unless concerted action by them amounting to conspiracy can be shown, would not be amenable to the criminal statutes for refusing to sell or for seeking an increased price for goods which they have on hand."

## TESTING THEIR OWN SCALES.

It is reported by State Superintendent of Weights and Measures John F. Farrell of New York that some of the larger users of scales have adopted the plan of keeping on hand test weights of their own. These, certified by the State Department of Weights and Measures, the dealers employ periodically in making tests of the scales used in their business.

"Undoubtedly this practice will spread enormously when the dealers at large awake to its advantages," says Mr. Farrell. "Its value in advertising alone would speedily repay the initial cost of the test weights. The mere sight of a set of these, properly certified, is bound to make a good impression on customers, and in the case of any dispute as to the amounts sold, a test made in the presence of the customer will not only convince him of the dealer's honesty, but will also have a lasting effect on his good opinion of the merchant as a wide-awake business man. It must also be of some value to the reputable dealer to be able to avoid ever having the ugly red 'Condemned' tag showing around his store.

"Different types of scales would have to be tested in different manners, of course, but with a little instruction from the manufacturer the person using them could soon become expert in ascertaining the accuracy of his weighing devices, and knowing at once

when repairs or adjustments were necessary. Weights can be procured in various size sets to meet the individual needs, and the cost is not great."

## PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK.

The public market plan of Borough President Marks of Manhattan was put in force in New York City on Tuesday of this week, and these open markets for fruits, vegetables, etc., were crowded with customers. The novelty of the plan attracted custom, if nothing else. It was noticeable, however, that many purveyors of produce did not offer their goods at these markets until they had been to the regular wholesale markets, where higher prices prevailed.

Each market was in charge of an official director who assigned market spaces in the order of application. The food supplies were sold from wagons, pushcarts and stands. No fee, license, nor charge of any kind is required.

The four markets are located as follows: Under Manhattan Bridge, East Broadway and Market street; under Queensboro Bridge, First avenue and 59th street; at Harlem Bridge, 129th street and Third avenue; at Fort Lee Ferry, 130th street and Hudson River.

The Manhattan Bridge market will accommodate 30 farm wagons and 208 pushcarts or stands; the Queensboro Bridge market will accommodate 20 farm wagons and 108 pushcarts or stands; the Harlem market will accommodate 22 farm wagons and 20 pushcarts or stands; the Fort Lee market will accommodate 40 farm wagons and 150 pushcarts or stands. Each market will be opened 24 hours in the day. Electric lighting and other necessary facilities have been provided.

The New York City Car Advertising Company has contributed to the success of the markets by placing without charge to the city cards advertising these open markets in practically all of the street cars of New York City, and also in those sections of Connecticut, New Jersey and New York States within commuting distance of New York City. The car cards for cars in the Italian and Jewish sections are printed in Italian and Yiddish. This company has also placed similar car cards in the cars of the Long Island Railroad. The Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association has also co-operated, and 200 motion picture theatres in the vicinity of the markets will show slides advertising the opening of the markets.

Large posters advertising the opening of the markets will be placed in the United States post offices within 50 miles of New York City, on the Long Island station platforms, and on bill boards at various points in the farming sections. Twenty thousand handbills also, advertising the market opening are being circulated.

Mrs. Julian Heath and the Housewives' League, of which she is president, will constitute a committee on prices and report to the Borough President's office each hour the exact schedule of prices of every article sold

in the markets. The New York Street Railways Company has consented to allow passengers on its cars to carry market baskets during the non-rush hours.

## STREET MARKETS IN EUROPE.

Borough President Marks of Manhattan has received from Mr. S. Walter Kaufmann, No. 60 Wall street, New York City, an interesting statement in regard to the open markets in European cities. In view of the opening of the four temporary free public markets in the Borough of Manhattan, this statement is timely.

Mr. Kaufmann, as a member of the market committee of which President Marks is chairman, made a careful study of conditions in European markets this summer at the request of President Marks. The official credentials which he bore were the means of securing his release after his arrest as a German spy in Holland. He has only recently returned and has presented to the borough president an extended report, from which he has selected the information given in the statement which follows:

"An examination I made of the market conditions of Germany leads to the conclusion, based upon the experience of the Germans, that the markets established by the borough president should be successful, and should form the basis for more permanent institutions.

"For many years back a large percentage of the German population in the larger as well as in the smaller cities of Germany has purchased its food supplies at open street markets.

"In the city squares throughout the centers of population we find the farmers, men and women, who have come in from the outlying farming neighborhoods, surrounded by their products in baskets, wagons or stands, and staying there from early morning until their products are disposed of. To these squares the householder comes with her market basket, and has the advantage thereby of selecting her purchases from a large and varied stock, of being sure that what she has selected will reach her kitchen in good condition, and of knowing that the products are fresh from the field or orchard.

"No matter how many and how successful the large market halls may be in these cities, the selling by the producer direct to the consumer goes on. In various European cities it has been attempted to concentrate such retail selling in retail market halls, built on the plan of the large wholesale market halls, but it may be said that these retail market halls have been unsuccessful and are being abandoned. This may be due, in part, to the fact that the householder does not feel the same assurance of getting fresh food supplies thereat, and therefore prefers to patronize the corner grocer. Of course, there are other causes entering into the lack of success of these ventures, which need not be enlarged upon at this point.

"The success of these open or street markets will accomplish the very valuable purpose of encouraging the farmer to larger production, and of assuring him of a constant outlet, without obliging him to depend upon the wholesaler for the purchase and disposal of his goods.

"This encouragement, and the acceptance by the public of these proposed markets as a successful undertaking, will lay the foundation for permanent New York City markets.

"That the price of food products will drop because of these open markets is beyond

question, and is again demonstrated by the experience of the European. The fact that the consumer is dealing directly with the producer, without the intervention of the wholesaler or middleman, that opportunity is offered for the disposal of the surplus of product which heretofore has largely gone to waste, must result in cheapening the cost to the householder.

"The farmer is going to these markets only because either he has not been treated right by the wholesaler, or the wholesaler has not been able to buy his whole production and the farmer must dispose of this surplus; the wholesaler is going to the markets, if at all, so as to dispose of the residuum of market products which, otherwise, would have gone to the refuse heap, not because of inferior quality, but because the ordinary outlets of sale have been fully supplied; the householder is going to the markets because she knows she is getting fresh product at reasonable rates.

"In all of the European open markets there is a charge made for selling space of, roughly 2½ cents to 5 cents per square yard for each market held, of which there are usually two per day. The markets are, in many cases, held daily, but frequently also only three times a week.

"The open markets in Europe have not been detrimental to the interests of the corner grocer or retailer. If the public learns to appreciate the great benefits which will come to it by reason of these markets and if the householder develops the market basket habit, as should be the case, a great step forward will have been taken for the permanent good of our population."

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Brennecke meat market at Waycoma, Iowa, has been purchased by F. B. Reed.

C. M. Goodwin has sold his meat market at Altoona, Iowa, to Clark Pearson.

The meat market recently opened at Hamburg, Iowa, by Henry Noble has been closed.

A new meat market under the name of the Perfection Cash Market has been opened in Dolgeville, N. Y., by ex-Village President Johnson.

Gilbert Trinkle has sold his brother Verne Trinkle, half interest in his meat market at Mahomet, Ill., and the firm will be known as Trinkle Brothers.

A new smokehouse has been erected by the Palace Market at Marcus, Wash., to take the place of the one recently burned.

W. D. Pakenham, a butcher of Twisp, Wash., was recently married to Miss Agnes Barton.

W. Q. Lee has purchased the Church meat market at Alma, Neb.

A. E. Bartlett has purchased J. M. Milford's meat and grocery business at East Jordan, Mich.

A. K. Young's meat market at Kiowa, Okla., has been destroyed by fire.

An interest in F. B. Stotts meat market at Lohrville, Iowa, has been purchased by Walter Rasty.

A new meat market will be opened at 262 King street, Charleston, S. C., by Baker Brothers.

Schenkat Bros. have purchased the meat market of Dyble & Hintz at North Freedom, Wis.

C. C. George has established his meat market and grocery in the Wilson building, Mound Valley, Kan.

C. A. Thompson has purchased the W. B. Beard meat market and the Palace Meat Market at Broken Bow, Okla., and will consolidate at the Beard location.

P. C. Gibson has reopened the Midway Meat Market at 308 Third street, Lawton, Okla.

Widener & Wheeler have succeeded to the meat business of Squires & Widener at Cleveland, Okla.

A. B. Childs has purchased the meat and grocery business of J. W. Owens at Valley Falls, Kan.

W. B. Jackson has opened a new meat and grocery business at Latham, Kan.

Fred Faigle has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Collinsville, Okla.

Pfeifer & Hilleman have suffered a fire loss in their sausage factory at Marshalltown, Ia.

Frank McClure, of Los Angeles, Cal., has disposed of his meat and grocery business to C. M. Whisler.

Frank G. Freeman has purchased the meat business of the Perry Company at Fullerton, Cal.

The City Market Produce Company, of St. Paul, Minn., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$500.

Don Hailey and J. H. Humm have purchased the Star Meat Market at Arkansas City, Kan., from James Axley.

Joseph Weil, of the United Fruit Auction Company, and Ben B. Jacob, of the Jacob-Nichol Realty Company, has leased a site on Gratiot avenue, between Riopelle and Russell streets, Detroit, Mich., for 30 years and will erect a \$100,000 market. The business will be conducted by a corporation capitalized at \$75,000.

James L. Farrar will open a meat market in the Park block, Fitchburg, Mass.

Weinart's meat market at Shelton, Wash., was destroyed by fire.

#### MORE INVESTIGATIONS.

Food "probes" are all the fashion. The federal government starts in with the packers as usual. We have the same assurances of a complete sifting, the same kind of agitators are prancing into the limelight, and, no doubt, in the end the same old facts will be discovered. Cities are investigating distributors and retailers. Each accused class is pleading not guilty and the ultimate consumer is wondering what the farmer does with all his money.

We would have more faith in food investigations if the public showed any evidence of having learned anything from them. They have been in progress in one way or another for about ten years now and everybody seems to have about as much knowledge as when the agitation began. Perhaps some good will come out of it all.

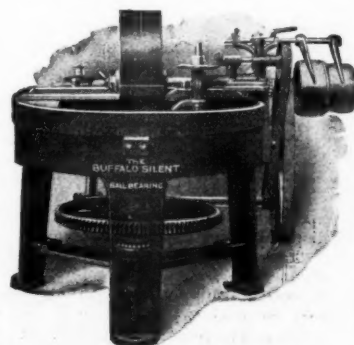
Maybe the public will learn that nobody can make cheap foods out of dear materials and costly labor. Possibly consumers will learn the art of cooperation in buying and the use of storage facilities in keeping foods from the time of abundance to the time of scarcity. And it may be that producers will find out what becomes of the big fraction of the consumer's coin that they fail to get. The more light the better on all of these things; but unfortunately a large share of the publicity they get is far from enlightening.—National Stock man & Farmer.

#### WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

## The Triumph of Meat Cutter Construction!



LATEST SANITARY BALL BEARING  
"BUFFALO" SILENT

WITH SELF-MIXER ATTACHED.

No Opening between Bowl and Bed Ring. Absolutely Clean and Sanitary! Bowl turns on BALL BEARINGS. Runs easy and cannot tip.

USED BY ALL LARGE PACKERS.

John E. Smith's Sons Co.,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Sauer Kraut Cutters



There is Money in putting down your own Kraut! Hundreds in use by Butchers and Grocers!

WE CAN SEND YOU A GOOD SAUER KRAUT RECIPE FREE.

# New York Section

F. W. Pratt, of the S. & S. Company's branch house department staff, is taking a couple of weeks' vacation.

Calfskins went up a cent this week and kips 10c., No. 1 skins bringing 27 cents. This was a ray of sunshine for butchers in the prevailing gloom.

T. C. Sullivan, manager of Swift & Company's provision department in the New York district, has been taking a week's rest at Shelter Island.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending August 29, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.08 cents; imported beef, 11.48 cents per pound.

Henry A. Scholl, a butcher for many years in business in Brooklyn, died last Friday at his residence, 983 Hart street. He leaves a widow, and a brother, Louis Scholl. He was 48 years old.

Leon Dashew, attorney-at-law and counsellor for the Beef & Products Credit Association, has removed his office to No. 320 Broadway, where he will continue in the general practice of law.

The meat trade is looking forward with eagerness to the end of the summer season and a resumption of more normal trade conditions. The butchers have had a hard pull during the recent months, and will welcome a change.

Philip Bohnet, one of the best known wholesale and retail butchers on the lower East Side, died on Sunday of general debility at his home, No. 405 West 123d street. Mr. Bohnet was seventy-four years old, and came to this city sixty-two years ago. For the last twelve years he also had been interested in the real estate business. He leaves a son and a daughter.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1914, by the New York City Health Department: Meat.—Manhattan, 6,003 lbs.; Brooklyn, 17,331 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 23,344 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 15,278 lbs.; the Bronx, 10 lbs.; total, 15,288 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 5,906 lbs.; Brooklyn, 20 lbs.; Queens, 20 lbs.; total, 6,006 lbs.

Edward Zimmer, a well-known retired butcher of the Eastern District, died last week at his summer home, 60 Hollands Pier. Death was due to complications. The deceased, who was 58 years old, was born in Alsace-Lorraine and came to this country when he was very young. He was apprenticed to the butcher's trade and more than 30 years ago opened his first store in Grand street, near Bedford avenue. About 25 years ago he moved to Grand street and Graham avenue, and a few years later built the house which was his city home. He was well

known in Masonic circles and in Democratic politics. He is survived by his wife, one son, and a grandchild.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND PACKERS.

The district attorney of New York County has completed his investigations of food price conditions as regards meats, and in his statement on the subject appears reluctant to acquit the packers of a conspiracy to raise prices, even though he admits there is no evidence to that effect. He admits that the packers gave him all facts and figures concerning the business, but hints that perhaps these are not reliable, though there is no proof that they are not. Concerning the results of his investigation he says:

"The packing companies admit that they increased such prices during certain weeks in August, but they state, by the testimony of their several representatives, that such increase of price was the result of a decrease in the supply of cattle, hogs, sheep, lambs, etc., on the hoof, offered for sale in the great live stock markets, or the stockyard centers of the Middle West, or to the shortage of the receipts of such live stock for sale at such centers during the period of the increase in the prices of their product.

"The packing companies, by the testimony of their several representatives, attributed this shortage of receipts at the domestic live stock markets to the following causes:

"To the gradual decrease, during the last two or three years, in the gross domestic production of cattle; to a steady increase in the domestic demand for fresh meats, due to a constantly increasing population; to the fact (stated as a matter of opinion) that the large number of farmers are not shipping their live stock to the market because of their being engaged in the harvesting of crops; to the fact (also stated as a matter of opinion) that a large number of farmers are withholding their cattle from the market in the belief that the existence of a state of war in Europe will enable them, later in the year, to obtain higher prices than those prevailing now; that the Department of Agriculture of the federal government has advised the farmers to hold their wheat, etc., and that the farmers have concluded that if it were advisable for them to hold their wheat, etc., it would also be to their advantage to hold their cattle.

"The packers admit that they have increased the price of Argentine beef which they import to the same extent to which they have increased the price of their domestic products.

"The general sales agents of a large Argentine packing company testified that the fact that the prices of Argentine beef had increased in the same ratio with those of the domestic market was due to the basic fact that the Argentine packer kept in close touch with the conditions of the American local market, and that where there was a shortage in the receipts of American cattle, and hence an increase in the demand for Argentine beef, the Argentine packer increased his prices accordingly; or, in other words, that a shortage in the beef supply available in the American market, whether domestic or foreign, resulted in an increase in the price charged."

Mr. Whitman stated further that the evidence taken of the inquiry shows that the supply of domestic meats is not sufficient to meet the domestic demand, and that the removal of the tariff on foreign beef has resulted in a comparatively large importation of beef from Argentina and other South

American countries. These importations, however, though thrown on the domestic market, do not appear to have affected the price of domestic beef.

## MEAT-PACKING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

American Minister Nicolay A. Grevstad, at Montevideo, Uruguay, writing before the war, said: "The growing popularity of the River Plate meats in the English market is a source of encouragement to stock raisers and business men in these republics during the serious business depression prevailing in these parts. The newspapers here reprint, with gratification, an article from the London Meat Trade Journal to the effect that River Plate meats are steadily improving, and now may be considered just as good as English meats; and no less pleasing is the reported intention of the Royal Mail Steamship Company to build, in the near future, five new and up-to-date steamers for the meat trade between the River Plate and England.

"An exhaustive report prepared by Mr. Dunlop Young, a British veterinary expert sent to Argentina by the London authorities to investigate matters in connection with the meat trade with the United Kingdom, is also given wide publicity in Uruguay as well as in Argentina. Mr. Young describes in detail the precautions taken in Argentina to prevent any diseased animal from being slaughtered and the conditions prevailing in the slaughterhouses, the methods of examining the animals, and the arrangements for the inspections of the meat, as well as for examining the holds of the vessels which convey meat.

"Regarding the buildings Mr. Young states that in point of cleanliness they compare favorably with the European abattoirs, while the freezing and chilling rooms, which are similar in many respects to those in England, are clean and satisfactory. He visited several of the ocean-going steamers at unexpected times and carefully examined the holds, both prior to and during loading, but observed nothing objectionable.

"The making of meat extract was also carefully inspected, and Mr. Young declares that the whole process from the inspection of the meat in the slaughterhouses to the finishing of the extract was in every way satisfactory.

"The system of meat inspection in the freezing works is described as good, but Mr. Young says that the number of inspectors is too small to deal thoroughly with the large number of animals slaughtered. This, in his opinion, is the cause of diseased beef arriving in the London markets from Argentina. He is convinced that the Argentine authorities desire to send only sound meat to England and is sure that the defects of the past are gradually being eliminated. Mr. Young suggests that an expert veterinary officer ought to be attached to the British Legation in Buenos Aires, where he could perform much useful work.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

### MEAT SUPPLY FROM AFRICA.

The war is giving the most important parts of the British Empire an opportunity of their ability to supply us with food. The latest to enter the field in this respect is South Africa. Hitherto that country has done no meat export trade, but its possibilities as a chilled beef exporting country are now very much to the fore, and the government of the South African Union have been asked from all parts of the country to appoint a commission to organize the trade.

In South Africa and in Rhodesia there are large tracts of country suitable for cattle-raising. Diseases which have in the past decimated the herds of South Africa are now, with few exceptions, well understood, and are either being eradicated or controlled. A large meat-packing firm has started operations in South Rhodesia, and expects to be able shortly to have a packinghouse capable of handling 350,000 animals per annum. The Chartered Companies have brought an expert from Texas to go over the Rhodesdale estate in the Victoria country to inquire into the possibilities for stocking cattle.—London Meat Trades' Journal.

### REFRIGERATION IN RUSSIA.

(Concluded from page 23.)

briefly state the governmental and public projects.

Acting according to the proposals of the Minister of the Department of Railways, the president of the committee concerning the refrigerating business in Moscow, Professor D. N. Golovin, made in the year 1912 a commercial-technical survey of the railway line from Turkestan through Moscow to St. Petersburg, about 3,000 to 3,400 miles. The project was brought before the Duma and it is proposed to build two stations for pre-cooling, eight refrigerating store houses, about twenty railway ice depositories and 500 refrigerating cars, all this for the above-mentioned line alone. Ten million roubles (more than \$5,000,000) were assigned for this purpose.

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NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY.

There is a similar proposition concerning the Crimean line (about 1,300 miles long)—the building of seven refrigerating storehouses, two stations for pre-cooling, ten ice depositories and about 200 refrigerator cars.

The government is also busy with the project of building refrigerating storehouses, cars and so on, along the Siberian line, which extends about 5,400 miles. Here it is proposed to build thirty refrigerating storehouses, more than thirty ice depositories and about 600 refrigerator cars. The same is proposed concerning the line from the Caucasus and Bessarabia, whence goods are brought to Moscow and St. Petersburg, but as yet without refrigerators. Here they will probably also build pre-cooling stations, cold stores, ice storages and refrigerator cars. All this is proposed for the government railways and the means will be given by the government.

The private railways have decided also to build refrigerating storehouses and to have refrigerator cars on their lines in the shortest time possible. The Moscow-Kasan Railway will build five cold stores and more than 100 refrigerator cars. The Vladicaucaus line is already building two refrigerating plants and more than 100 cars; the South-Eastern Railway is building more than fifty cars; the Russian-Ural Railway about seventy cars; the Moscow-Kieff-Voronege, refrigerating plants and about 100 cars, etc.

### Car-Building Activity.

In the coming two years it will be necessary to build more than 3,000 cars, and the four or five Russian car-building factories have already too many orders, especially since at the present time there is proposed the building of new lines extending to about 6,500 miles, which will require more than 30,000 freight cars, not counting passenger-carriages, tram-cars for different towns and so on. At the same time, whereas the price of an American refrigerator car of four axles for Russia might be \$1,950, here our car-building factories would ask \$4,000 for a car of three axles. In Russia there are as yet only 4,000 refrigerator cars, when there are 170,000 in America. There is a wide field for car-building factories.

The Russian military and navy department have begun the building of refrigerating plants on warships and in fortresses, and in the coming four years it is proposed to spend about 10 million roubles for that purpose. The Ministry of Trade and Industry

are building, and propose to build more, large cold stores in ports. Independent of the railways, town and country councils have started and propose to build slaughterhouses, covered markets and refrigerators. It is enough to mention such towns as Moscow, Saratoff, Tiflis, Baku. In this direction there may be expected an immense growth.

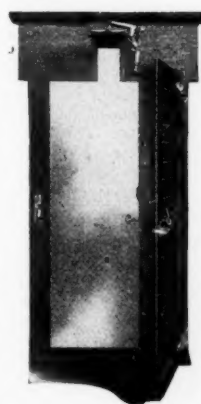


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It fits the track snugly, avoiding loss of refrigeration. Our new cam action gives it positive, forcible action up and down.

The Stevenson Door fitted with the Stevenson Elastic Hinge and Automatic Roller

Fastener, which does not slacken as it latches, makes a perfect cold storage door. The Stevenson Door properly made, as we do it, requires but one fastener for the tallest door.

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fully illustrating and describing Stevenson Doors—it will mean dollars saved for you.

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1500 West Fourth Street, Chester, Pa.

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers, grass fed...	\$8.40@10.00
Poor to fair native steers...	7.00@8.25
Oxen and stags...	5.25@8.50
Bulls...	5.25@7.75
Cows...	3.50@7.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago...	7.85@9.20

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to choice, per 100 lbs.	10.00@13.50
Live veal calves, culls...	7.50@8.50
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.	@7.00
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.	@6.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to good...	7.50@8.40
Live lambs, culls...	@6.00
Live sheep, common to fair, ewes...	3.50@4.75
Live sheep, culls...	@2.50

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy...	9.00@9.80
Hogs, medium...	9.70@9.80
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@10.00
Pigs...	@9.75
Rough...	8.75@9.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy...	13 @16
Choice, native light...	13 @15½
Native, common to fair...	13½ @14½

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy...	14 @15
Choice native light...	14 @14½
Native, common to fair...	@14
Choice Western, heavy...	@13½
Choice Western, light...	@13
Common to fair Texas...	11 @12
Good to choice heifers...	@13
Common to fair heifers...	@12½
Choice cows...	11½ @12
Common to fair cows...	@11½
Fleshy Bologna bulls...	11 @11½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs...	18 @19	19 @20
No. 2 ribs...	15 @16	@18
No. 3 ribs...	12 @14	16 @17
No. 1 loins...	18 @18½	20 @21
No. 2 loins...	15 @16	19 @20
No. 3 loins...	12 @14	17 @18
No. 1 hinds and ribs...	@16	17½ @18
No. 2 hinds and ribs...	@15	16½ @17
No. 3 hinds and ribs...	@14	14 @15
No. 1 rounds...	14 @15	@14
No. 2 rounds...	12½ @13½	@13½
No. 3 rounds...	11 @13	@13
No. 1 chucks...	13 @14	@13
No. 2 chucks...	11½ @12½	@14
No. 3 chucks...	9 @11	@13

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@19½
Veals, county dressed, per lb.	@17
Western calves, choice...	@17½
Western calves, fair to good...	@15
Western calves, common...	@14
Grassers and buttermilks...	@13

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy...	@12½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@13¼
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@13½
Pigs...	@14½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@16
Lambs, choice...	@14
Lambs, good...	@13
Lambs, medium to good...	@12
Sheep, choice...	@11½
Sheep, medium to good...	@10½
Sheep, culls...	@9

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@19
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked picnic, light...	@14½
Smoked picnic, heavy...	@14½

Smoked shoulders...	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless...	22 @23
Smoked bacon (rib in)...	19 @20
Dried beef sets...	@30
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@22
Pickled bellies, heavy...	@16

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city...	18½ @21½
Fresh pork loins, Western...	15½ @18½
Fresh pork tenderloins...	@35
Frozen pork tenderloins...	@30
Shoulders, city...	@16½
Shoulders, Western...	15½ @16
Butts, regular...	@16
Butts, boneless...	@18½
Fresh hams, city...	@20
Fresh hams, Western...	@19
Fresh picnic hams...	15½ @16

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	\$95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@80.00
Black hoofs, per ton...	40.00@45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton...	50.00@55.00
White hoofs, per ton...	80.00@85.00
Tbigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.	@75.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues...	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues...	@12½c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded...	45 @50c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal...	45 @100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef...	25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers...	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys...	@15c. apiece
Mutton kidneys...	@3c. apiece
Livers, beef...	@12½c. a pound
Oxtails...	@10c. apiece
Hearts, beef...	@8c. a pound
Rolls, beef...	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western...	25 @30c. a pound
Lamb's fries...	8 @8½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings...	16 @17c. a pound
Blade meat...	@12½c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat...	@2½
Suet, fresh and heavy...	@5
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle...	@1.20
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle...	@85
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle...	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle...	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle...	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York...	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles...	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago...	@21
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York...	@28
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York...	@25
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York...	@74
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago...	@72
Beef wensands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@7½
Beef wensands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white...	24	26
Pepper, Sing., black...	15	17
Pepper, Penang, white...	22	24
Pepper, red...	19	22
Allspice...	5½	7½
Cinnamon...	16	20
Coriander...	9	11
Cloves...	22	25
Ginger...	11	14
Mace...	70	75

## SALTPETRE.

Crude...	@8
Refined—Granulated...	@8½
Crystals...	9 @10
Powdered...	@9

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins...	@.27
No. 2 skins...	@.26
No. 3 skins...	@.15
Branded skins...	@.19
Ticky skins...	@.19
No. 1 B. M. skins...	@.25
No. 2 B. M. skins...	@.23
No. 1, 12½-14...	@2.90
No. 2, 12½-14...	@2.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14...	@2.55
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14...	@2.30
No. 1 kips, 14-18...	@2.95
No. 2 kips, 14-18...	@2.80
No. 1 B. M. kips...	@2.30
No. 2 B. M. kips...	@2.20
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over...	@3.80
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over...	@3.55
Branded kips...	@2.90
Heavy branded kips...	@2.35
Ticky kips...	@2.25
Heavy ticky kips...	@2.80

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western, avg. per lb.	17 @18
Chickens—	
Broilers, Western, milk fed...	20 @23
Broilers, Western, corn-fed...	15 @19
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked...	19½ @20
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked...	17 @17½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.	18 @18½
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., avg. best.	16 @17
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@13
Squabs, prime, white, 16 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@3.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers...	17 @18
Fowls, choice...	17½ @18
Roosters, old...	12½ @13½
Ducks, old, per lb.	14 @15
Geese, per lb., South. and West.	13½ @14½

## BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras...	31½ @32
Creamery, Firsts...	28½ @31
Process, Extras...	26 @26½
Process, Firsts...	24½ @25½

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extra fine...	29 @31
Fresh gathered, extra firsts...	27 @28
Fresh gathered, firsts...	25½ @26½
Fresh gathered, seconds...	24 @25
Fresh gathered, dirties...	22 @23
Fresh gathered, checks...	20½ @21½

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago...	@2.95
Bone meal, steamed, per ton...	21.75 @22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton...	25.00 @28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago...	@3.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt...	@3.00
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York...	@3.30
Nitrate of soda—spot...	@2.05
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York...	@22.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York...	3.30 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt...	2.95@3.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York...	7.00 @7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore...	3.55 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. l. f. Charleston and Newport News...	Nominal.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)...	Nominal@3.00 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%...	Nominal.
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%...	@2.95
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston...	6.50 @7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @3.75
The same, dried...	3.75 @4.00

